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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Hoover Asks Germany to Stay

Japan Sells China a Cruiser

Britain Sees Cabinet Changes

Bagdad Has Only Just Judges

Wisconsin Beats La Follette

San Francisco Bridges Over

PRESIDENT HOOVER makes what is regarded as a request for dissenting Germany to remain in the Disarmament Conference. In a brief statement the Chief Executive points out that the United States, not being a signatory to the Versailles Treaty, has no voice in the limiting of German arms under that document; but America is interested, he declares, in reducing the armaments of the whole world, step by step. "We are anxious that Germany shall continue to participate in the arms conference," are his words which are expected to have much weight—"and that she shall lend her aid in this great purpose."

* * *

¶ China gets a new 3700-ton cruiser from Japan. The fighting ship, ordered built before the Japanese took Mukden a year ago, is delivered upon payment of the final quarter of the price of $4,000,000 in silver. Sino-Japanese troubles have never halted the construction. The Nanking Government gets the ship, which gives it a stronger navy than Canton holds. Nanking and Canton are now much better prepared to repulse the common foe—unless their time and ships should be consumed, in the Chinese manner, in repulsing each other.

* * *

¶ Britain approaches a political crisis, with Free Trade and Liberal Ministers threatening to resign. Isaac Foot, Minister of Mines, indicates that party pressure has these members of the National Cabinet swaying. The increased tariffs and restrictions called for by the Ottawa agreements are bitter. The London Times says no worse occasion could be picked for disrupting non-party government. Lloyd George says the need of a coalition has expired. Prime Minister MacDonald takes his problems philosophically—He knows the kicking up to be expected from a mixed team pulling together under the lash of necessity.

* * *

¶ Irak, the new nation, is complimented by the powers. France, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Holland and Poland send notice to Bagdad that they waive the special legal rights granted foreigners and will accept justice as meted out by the Irak courts. Other powers will make similar waivers before Irak is formally proclaimed a nation by the League. This shows a fine change since days of the Arabian Nights, when Bagdad's judges were a queer kind of merchants—They waited to sell decrees and judgments to whomever had money to buy.

* * *

¶ The Orient hums with reports that Japan will in the future buy its naval fuel oil from Soviet Russia instead of from the United States. The Tokyo Foreign Office says the Soviet oil trust has long sought a contract with Japan below the market, but sees America holding the business, though possibly forced to cut the price. The spokesman advances what may be a sound argument against the reported agreement—Both Tokyo and Moscow are just now more interested in holding the good will of the United States than in making trade agreements with each other.

* * *

¶ The American political campaign grows warmer. The La Follette ring in Wisconsin is broken after 25 years when Gov. Philip F. La Follette is beaten for renomination. A New York court decides against a Mayoralty election this fall, meaning that expense-slashing Joseph V. McKee will continue as Mayor. President Hoover agrees to speak at Des Moines on Oct. 4. But speeches will be few—Washington, he finds, requires a President's time.

* * *

¶ Austria duplicates the success of England and France with "surprise" trains. The first hard times random journey takes 500 passengers, who have no idea of their itinerary or destination, through 360 miles of beautiful country, at a cost of $2 to each passenger. The travelers declare the experience a thrilling one. The mysterious ticket sellers would give only one detail: the ticket was positively for the round trip—no rolling out to nowhere and having to pay another $2 to get back home.

* * *

¶ San Francisco prepares to start work on the longest span bridge in the world across the Golden Gate. Six counties have voted bonds to cover the $25,000,000 cost. From two to four years will be required for the difficult feat. This bridge must get under way so that San Francisco can give attention to the $75,000,000 two-part bridge that is to connect it, via Goat Island, with Oakland, four miles away. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation may help. San Francisco, not the biggest city, gives a stranger that impression—It puts through such big ideas.

Peaks in 3 Countries Climbed in Single Day

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

THE distinction of having been on the summits of the highest mountain peaks of England, Scotland, and Wales within a period of 24 hours falls to Mr. E. R. Hall, a racing motorist.

The mountain race began at the top of Snowdon at midnight. The descent of the mountain was made by the light of flares, and a sports car conveyed Mr. Hall to Scafel Pike, 200 miles away, which was climbed. Then another car run of 200 miles was made to Ben Nevis, which the motorist climbed before another midnight rolled round. Cinema films proved that the feat was accomplished.

Trade Parley Helps Europe's Economic Unity

Austria Welcomes Results at Stresa as Sign of Better Times

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, Sept. 21—The results of the Stresa conference are welcomed here because for the first time official recognition is given to the economic unity of central and eastern Europe.

Observers stress the importance of Stresa's acknowledgment that, despite numerous frontiers, preferential tariffs must supersede the most-favored-nation clause in order that these poverty-stricken states can recover, and that the terms of the foreign debts in these parts require consideration by creditors. Hope is once more stimulated of the export of agricultural produce at profitable prices.

Austrian industry, however, which asserts it needs preferential treatment equally with the agriculture of east Europe, is disappointed that its claims were not officially considered at Stresa.

It is held that the Government has again sacrificed industry's interest to those of home agriculture. Nevertheless heads of industries are inclined to postpone final judgment until information is available concerning the secret discussions of the Austrian delegation.

Prominent leaders see the position unchanged after the conference, not only considering the fund for the revalorization of agricultural prices too small but also linked to so many conditions as to make it immediately unrealizable.

To Hungary's farmers the important immediate question is what will happen after Oct. 31 when the existing moratorium for agricultural debts lapses. It is impossible for the farmers to pay their debts as long as the low agricultural prices continue. Since the question of a moratorium is only basically soluble by an agreement regarding Hungarian foreign debts, to them Stresa's most important advance would be a new understanding with foreign creditors.

Exporting countries like the United States and England will likely be disappointed if they expected the Stresa conference would do much to remove hindrances to foreign trade in this part of Europe, particularly in regard to foreign currency restrictions and high tariff policies. No such illusions were entertained here, where it was not expected that a four-day conference could alter policies the reasons for which are fundamental and only gradually changeable.

Auction Blocks Aiding Farmer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLARKSTON, Wash.—"What am I bid for this luscious squash?" is a typical question at the Wallis auction mart here.

Mr. Wallis has embodied a new business idea in his grocery store—at least it's a new idea in this region. He sets a date for an auction and the customers come in with their market baskets, select merchandise for the auction block and bid their own price for the things they want to buy.

Community auctions on foodstuffs are being held at many small towns over central Idaho, buyers meeting at a central place where merchants have pooled their interests. The idea in such cases is to give the grower as much as the market will pay and at the same time move as large a bulk of produce as possible.

Non-Selling Drive Of Farmers Opens

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 21 (AP)—A new drive to keep farmers of eleven midwestern states from selling non-perishable products was under way today.

Leaders of the Farmer Holiday Association, sponsors of the non-selling movement designed to bring higher prices for producers, said they had asked nearly 2,000,000 farmers to join in the "strike."

Agriculturists in Minnesota, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Iowa, the strike leaders said, had given assurances they would participate. They added that farmers in Ohio, Wisconsin South Dakota, Kansas and Illinois had "shown interest" in the movement.

The new strike order marked the beginning of a second "war" for higher prices. But today it carried an edict forbidding attempts to blockade the highways.

HOOVER SPEAKS AT DES MOINES ON OCTOBER 4

Indicates He Will Make Four Speeches in All During Campaign

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—President Hoover, definitely placing his duties here ahead of campaign expediency, is to make a flying trip to Des Moines, Ia., for a single political speech on Oct. 4, as announced by Republican National Committee headquarters.

This decision is in line with Mr. Hoover's original intention to limit his political speeches to three or four and indicates he has vetoed the urgent pleas of several of his political advisers to make an extended swing around the country replying to Governor Roosevelt's attacks on the Administration every place where the latter speaks.

Mr. Hoover has repeatedly insisted that his duty is to stay here in Washington and direct the strategy of the vast economic reconstruction army which he has launched against adverse conditions, regardless of the expediency of his own campaign for reëlection. Mr. Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, has been the most persistent of the political general staff in urging a more extended campaign tour, while Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, has backed the President in his original plan.

Four Speeches in All

Present indications are that he will now make four speeches in all. A second will probably be delivered here before the American Bar Association, when he, it is expected, will discuss prohibition and law enforcement. A third will presumably be somewhere in the East, presumably either New York or Boston, in which he most probably would outline the forces he has mobilized to counteract the economic recession.

Where the fourth will be still remains a secret, though indications would point to another trip west, more probably to some key place in Ohio, Indiana, or Illinois. The Des Moines speech will presumably serve as an opportunity for expounding Mr. Hoover's farm program.

In announcing the President's plan to go to Des Moines, Mr. Everett Sanders, chairman of the Republican National Committee, explained that the President "will return immediately to Washington after his speech and will make no other addresses en route."

The limited speaking engagement policy is in line with precedent, no Republican candidate for reëlection

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Japanese Firm Builds Cruiser For Chinese Navy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—In spite of the Sino-Japanese conflict, a Japanese shipbuilding company has completed and delivered to the Chinese Ministry of the Navy a 3700-ton cruiser, named the Ninghai, the largest and most modern vessel in the Chinese Navy.

The Chinese naval authorities ordered the vessel from Japan more than a year ago before the Japanese had occupied Mukden, and paid down $3,000,000 silver. Although many Chinese have urged warfare against Japan in the intervening months and actual fighting has occurred at Shanghai and in Manchuria, the Japanese company proceeded steadily with its work, and finished the cruiser in August.

More than $1,000,000 silver was still due, but the Nanking Government, in spite of financial difficulties, managed to raise the balance, and took delivery of the cruiser.

During tests, the cruiser has traveled more than 25 nautical miles an hour. It is said to be capable of outfighting all other vessels in the Chinese Navy, and will give the central government a definite advantage in possible future civil conflicts, especially with the Canton faction, which controls a large part of the navy.

Holland Balances Budget for 1933

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 21—Drastic cutting of expenditures, reduction of salaries, raising of import duties, the income tax and beer excise duties, levying luxury taxes and drawing on reserves have enabled the Dutch Government practically to make both ends meet in the state budget of 1933, details of which were published today.

Estimated expenditures of 572,000,000 florins ($228,800,000) originally left a deficit of 148,000,000 florins ($59,200,000). Cuts in expenditures will yield a saving of $22,800,000 and a small reduction in the salaries of state functionaries will save nearly $6,000,000.

Higher import duties and other taxes will yield $14,500,000 and $7,000,000 will be drawn from reserves. A debit balance of $8,800,000 due to the deficit in the state railways will be met through further economies.

BRAZIL FEDERALS GAIN

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Sept. 21 (AP)—Federal army and navy forces, fighting against the Sao Paulo rebels in the Paraty sector, took the city of Cunha, the Government announced today. Dispatches from Sao Paulo said the city and district of Sao Lourenco in the State of Rio Grande Do Sul had joined the rebel cause.

Legalizing Liquor Declared Direct Blow at Prosperity

Professor Fisher, Yale Economist, Shows It Would Undermine Productivity of Labor Through Effect on the Workingman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 21—Since the only sound basis for prosperity is the productive power of workers, legalizing the liquor traffic in the United States, instead of aiding business recovery, would increase the liabilities of commerce and industry by encouraging the use of intoxicants, according to Prof. Irving Fisher, political economist of Yale University.

Proponents of the theory that return of the legal liquor traffic in this country would give business the impetus that it needs to bring back prosperity are basing their arguments on flimsy pretensions that will not withstand the searching test of sound practical economics, Professor Fisher told a Monitor correspondent. They should remember that any apparent increase in manufacture and sales brought about by the demand for liquor would be more than offset by the lowering of productivity of workers in industry generally, and by the diversion of purchasing power from other manufactured articles, he declared.

"I have never seen any reason to doubt that anything that decreases the amount of liquor consumed is economically sound," he continued. "The fundamental reason why this is true is that liquor is a narcotic drug and, as such, slows down a worker's powers and reduces his value as a producer.

"Economic income depends, in the last analysis, on economic productivity. The most important factor in economic productivity even in a highly capitalistic society, is labor. The product of industry allocated to labor is several times that allocated to capital, and anything which makes labor more productive, and less wasteful, and which decreases accidents and spoilage is economically all to the good.

"It follows that health and vigor are a fundamental capital, or resource, of the nation, and that any narcotic drug must, by impairing the power of workers, reduce productivity and so reduce the national income.

"The idea that legalizing beer would give us a new resource to tax is economic nonsense for, whenever

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SEATTLE TURNS OUT MULTITUDE FOR ROOSEVELT

Most Enthusiastic Crowd of Trip Cheers Attack on Tariff

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 21—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt arrived here today to receive the same enthusiastic reception which greeted him yesterday at Seattle and Tacoma, Wash.

Governor Roosevelt attacked the Republican tariff policy at Seattle last night, and proposed an alternative tariff policy based "on the simple process of profitable exchange arrived at through negotiated tariffs with benefit to each nation."

In addition, Governor Roosevelt pointed the way to revived trade of the northwest with the Orient through a conference to rehabilitate silver, which he again promised to call immediately if elected President. A revaluation of silver, he indicated, would restore the purchasing power of the Orient, and thus start up again the trade across the Pacific. Governor Roosevelt charged the Smoot-Hawley tariff had brought retaliatory action from 40 different nations and he cited instance after instance of products of the Pacific northwest which had been barred from export either by the retaliatory action of Canada or some other country.

"For example," he said, "Canada imposed retaliatory tariffs on your peaches, so that the tariff is higher than the freight rates to Canada. There is a retaliatory tariff on asparagus, and on other vegetables

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Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics
Harvard University

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

56—*Was War-Time Prohibition Justified?*

THAT liquor was a menace to the success of armies and navies was generally recognized, not only in this but in other countries. Accordingly stringent measures were taken to reduce the sal of liquor to soldiers, sailors and munition workers. In this country liquor was prohibited in and around military training camps and navy yards.

If there are any wets who believe that these regulations were unnecessary, they are not saying much about it. Not many will now say that liquor should have been sold in canteens or in the neighborhood of training camps and navy yards. We want those who stand between us and danger to be efficient and not befuddled or incapacitated by drink. But how about ourselves? If it is a good thing to prohibit liquor to soldiers and sailors, why should we demand it for ourselves? Has any wet an answer to that question?

To demand that drink shall be prohibited to those upon whom our safety depends, and yet object when it is prohibited to ourselves, upon whom someone else's safety may depend, is almost as despicable as for a great railroad president to forbid his train men to drink and yet resent the Eighteenth Amendment. The absurdity of such a position made it untenable during the war. War-time prohibition for everybody was a logical necessity so soon as the sale of liquor was forbidden to soldiers and sailors. It was not hysteria, but a sense of fitness and decency which brought about war-time prohibition as a necessary step, after the first step had been taken.

BRITISH TARIFF POLICY DIVIDES PARTY LEADERS

Foot Says Liberals Hope to Remain Supporters of Government

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 21—The first authoritative public pronouncement disclosing the position of free trade Liberal Ministers upon whom party pressure is being brought to resign en masse from the national government was made in Cardigan yesterday by Mr. Isaac Foot, Secretary for Mines, and shows that this vital issue still hangs in the balance.

Mr. Foot made so strong an attack upon the Cabinet's recent protectionist commitments in connection with the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa as to cause some of his hearers to conclude that the resignations of the free trade Liberal Ministers had actually been decided upon.

This, however, the Monitor understands, is not the case. Mr. Foot indeed indicated clearly that apart from the tariff quqestion there is no serious difference between those for whom he speaks and the Government. He said the "Ottawa proposals represent a partisan and not a national policy and are in our opinion contrary to the permanent interests of the nation. Holding that view we were bound to oppose them. We seek no quarrel and are sincerely anxious to secure national unity, but our sternest opponents will not expect us to acquiesce in what we believe to be wrong."

Share in Responsibility

Mr. Foot made, however, a most important qualification. "While the Ottawa proposals," he said, "demand our opposition we are and desire to remain supporters of the National Government. For the general policy of the Government we accept our full share of responsibility and intend to support the Government in meeting and, as we fervently hope, in overcoming the grave national and international difficulties of our time."

The National Liberal Federation Executive, representing the free trade Liberal group as a whole, met today to consider the situation. Sir Herbert Samuel, Home Secretary and official leader of this group, attended, but the final decisions are not expected until after Sept. 28, when the Cabinet has been called together by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to discuss state action to be taken to implement the Ottawa agreement.

Leading Members Affected

The gravity of the situation is recognized on all sides. The ministers whose resignations are in question include not only such leading members of the Cabinet as the Home Secretary and Secretary of State for Scotland, but also several undersecretaries and other junior ministers, whose loss must also definitely weaken Mr. MacDonald's position as head of a fully representative national administration.

The Times of London thus expresses a widely-held Conservative view in declaring that "a worse occasion could hardly have been chosen for an action which, however much its authors may seek to blind themselves to the fact, must clearly tend to break up the essential unity of the nation at a time when national unity was never more essential."

On the other hand, Mr. Lloyd George yesterday expressed what has now become the prevailing Liberal view outside the Government in declaring that conditions necessary to enable a nonparty government to function no longer exist, in that free trade Liberals are being called upon to accept what they regard as mischievous concerning "the biggest controversial issue of the past 80 years."

RESIGNATIONS REJECTED

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Sept. 21 (By U. P.)—Four ministers yesterday submitted their resignations to President Salamanca, and he rejected them, declaring they were "not necessitated by the national nor administrative emergency," and adding that their work had been well done.

UPWARD TREND CONTINUES TO RULE BUSINESS

General Increase Shown in Employment, but Not Large

Reports from every direction show the trend of business continues upward.

Car loadings, usually a good indicator, are up; the stock market was bullish today for the first time in 10 days, and mills reopening in South Carolina will employ 1300 workers.

Electric power output shows sudden bulge and the federal relief program is getting into its stride. Bids for sites in several cities are to be opened Oct. 5 and 6.

The world gold situation is reported better, and there appears to be no doubt that public morale is on a much higher plane.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—Maintenance of the improvement in the employment situation noted in its July report and further increases in activities in certain sections of the country were noted in the August bulletin of the United States Employment Service, made public today.

While increases in employment were not evident in steel mills and automobile factories, expansion was reported in farm areas, in textile mills, shipbuilding yards and highway construction.

The conclusions of the employment service were corroborated by figures from Bureau of Labor statistics, which revealed that employment increased one-half of one per cent in August in 16 major industrial groups. The manufacturing industries showed a gain of 1.4 per cent in employment. Nearly 65,000 establishments are covered in the bureau's survey. A synopsis of the monthly bulletin follows:

"The harvesting of crops, including wheat, vegetables and fruit, kept thousands of hands engaged in the farming areas. Operations were seasonably stepped up in the fruit and vegetable canning factories, and many additional workers were employed. The demands for cotton pickers steadily increased as the month progressed, and large numbers of men and women were absorbed, while the opening of the cotton-ginning establishments gave employment to hundreds of laborers.

"Building continued to lag behind the volume usually apparent at this period of the year. Operating schedules and forces were again increased in the textile industry, especially in those mills located in the New England and south Atlantic states, and full time prevailed in many of the

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Rights of Powers Waived in Irak On League Entry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

JERUSALEM, Sept. 21—Recognition of Irak's capacity to mete out justice to the nationals of all countries is contained in a notification just served on the Irak Government by France, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Holland and Poland, waiving special legal rights granted to foreigners since Irak became a state.

The intimation contains the hope that all other powers whose citizens enjoy these privileges follow the example of these governments before the meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations, at which Irak is to be admitted as a member of the League. Although the United States is not mentioned specifically, it is undoubtedly intended that the intimation shall reach Washington.

Until the end of the World War, Irak with the rest of the Turkish Empire was under a capitulatory régime. This lapsed when the British assumed a mandate over the country and it was formally suspended by the League Council in 1924.

With abrogation of the mandate when Irak joins the League next week, capitulations would theoretically again come into force unless legally removed. King Feisal recently issued a proclamation guaranteeing equality of justice to all, irrespective of nationality.

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THINGS PRESENT

In these days when every imaginable kind of substitute for prohibition is being discussed, one more plan isn't news. The Monitor feels, however, that a plan submitted by a thinker of the attainments of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler deserves analysis. Wets and drys alike are therefore invited to read the editorial "Dr. Butler's Liquor Plan."

Our Paris style expert reports it is the turban and the toque this fall. Women not interested in fashions will not be interested in her article on the Women's Enterprises and Fashions page.

Imagine a daughter of Sir Walter Scott saying such a thing! When asked if she had read her father's "The Lady of the Lake," she replied—but we really shouldn't spoil the story for you. Read "The Young Scott Children" on the Home Forum page.

Do you use and pronounce "apropos" properly? See the Word a Day.

AND THINGS TO COME

If anyone tries to tell you that the enactment of national prohibition was a result of "war hysteria," we hope you will remember enough of what Professor Carver will say on the subject tomorrow to squelch the argument. His "Prohibition Facts" are invaluable.

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page and the weekly "Scouting the World Around" feature.

Austrians Enjoy 'Surprise Trains'

Special from Monitor Bureau

Vienna

THE Austrian state railways have introduced special excursion trains at low rates, the particular attraction being that the itinerary and destination are kept secret from the travelers. Similar "surprise trains" have been inaugurated in England, France and other countries.

The first random journey took 500 passengers, who had no knowledge of their destination, through more than 360 miles of lovely scenery at a fare of merely $2 each. The trippers were welcomed by local reception committees at the places visited.

Moscow-Tokyo Move Affects American Oils

Observers Discount Talk of Joint Action Against U. S. in Far East

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Sept. 21—A Foreign Office spokesman said there was no official information regarding reports that private Japanese interests, presumably with the backing of the Navy Ministry, were negotiating a Russo-Japanese petroleum agreement under which Japan's naval fuel oil supplies henceforth would come from Russia, and not chiefly from the United States.

Competent observers, however, are inclined to believe some agreement may be impending, since a mission of Japanese capitalists is at Moscow discussing the matter, which has long been under tentative consideration. The Soviet oil trust offered a tentative contract a number of times, under which it agreed to furnish supplies at a price under the world market.

In the event of an agreement being finally completed, the Japanese Navy's connection with it would not be divulged since the navy's contracts would be with Japanese agents of the Soviet petroleum monopoly.

In any event, it is considered most unlikely that American petroleum producers are in any danger of the loss of the entire Japanese market. What appears the worst possible as far as American interests are concerned is a price war in which Americans may have to meet Soviet "cut-throat" competition.

Washington's Favor Valued

Washington speculations regarding a possible stronger Russo-Japanese rapprochement with the idea of isolating the United States in its Far East policy appear decidedly premature. Both Moscow and Tokyo value Washington's favor more than their relations with each other. Similarly elements in Russo-Japanese tension remain.

Tsitsihar dispatches report Comintern agents are suspected in connection with Gen. Su Ping-men's defection at the Hailar garrison and his pledge of allegiance to Manchukuo. He refused, however to visit Tsitsihar to discuss administrative matters and likewise demanded increased remittances from Changchun on the ground that he needs more money to pay his troops to prevent a revolt.

In view of this insubordination Changchun "demoted" General Su to a brigade commandership. General Su has allegedly retaliated by consulting his colleague, Gen. Chang Chuan-chiou regarding a revolt and stopping trains of the Chinese Eastern Railroad for the purpose of examining Japanese passengers. Japanese agents have left Tsitsihar for Hailar to investigate the matter. It is regarded as possible that Japan intends to occupy Hailar and extend its operations toward Manchuli.

Railway Ownership Involved

The matter of the Russians' removal of rolling stock to Soviet territory also remains unsettled. Moscow on Monday replied to Changchun's protest against refusing to return the equipment on the ground that it was originally purchased by Russia, also that the 1924 agreement admitted China only to partnership in the management, not in the ownership, of the Chinese Eastern Railroad.

Manchukuo's Vice Foreign Minister, Mr. Ohashi, has gone to Harbin to consult with the Soviet Consul-General. It is understood he will again demand the return of the railway equipment, and likewise insist that Manchukuo is a full partner with the Soviets in the ownership of the Chinese Eastern. As far as management of the railway is concerned, Manchukuo now exercises practically full powers.

Tokyo Prices Keep Low Despite Drop in Yen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, — The collapse of the Japanese yen, which, as this is written, has fallen from approximately 50 cents gold to about 24 cents, has brought about some strange situations in Japan.

Many retailers have not yet increased their prices on goods imported from America and the result, for persons paid in gold currencies, is a vastly lower cost of living.

Another interesting phenomenon to visiting Americans, who figure their expenses in dollars, is the cheapness of golf in the popular and exclusive summer resort of Karuizawa. The oldest golf club in the resort accepts life members at a fee of 30 yen, which is only about $7 at current exchange. Annual dues are 10 yen and the greens fee 50 sen, or about 15 cents a day.

McKEE WINS FULL TERM IN WALKER CASE

Ruling Gives Him Right to Govern New York Up to January, 1934

APPEAL IS GOING TO HIGHER COURT

Final Decision Must Be Prior to Oct. 15 to Put Matter on November Ballot

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—The right of Mayor Joseph V. McKee to head the New York City's mayoralty until the expiration of the James J. Walker term, ending Jan. 1, 1934, was upheld today by Supreme Court Justice John E. McGeehan.

In a ruling favoring the peremptory order of mandamus brought in behalf of the new Mayor by Mr. David MacAdams, a taxpayer, against the Board of Elections, which had certified that a mayoralty election must be held this Nov. 8, Justice McGeehan held that "the question to be decided was entirely one of law."

"In view of the comprehensive nature of the charter provisions affecting the Mayor's office in this city," his opinion continues, "I am constrained to hold that the application of the petitioner MacAdams should be granted and that of the petitioner David H. Knott (chairman of the New York County Democratic Executive Committee) denied."

The McGeehan decision is only the first court step in the effort of Tammany legal strategists to force an election this fall with the original intention of backing Mr. Walker in a "vindication" campaign, and it is known that the case will be carried to the Appellate Division and even to the Court of Appeals, if necessary, in the attempt to get a favorable decision before Oct. 15, the last date for the filing of nominations for a special election.

Expect Victory in High Court

In independent citizen quarters, however, the ruling was hailed as auguring sustainment of the Mayor's position in the higher courts that would insure him against political interruptions in his $100,000,000 budgetary relief program.

Supporting his contention that Mayor McKee is not, as the Tammany group contends, merely a "four-months mayor," but that, under the charter, he is entitled to serve out the Walker term, Justice McGeehan's decision holds that consideration of the complementary statutes affecting the election of a mayor's successor "would seem to point to the conclusion that the legislative scheme comprehended no election for mayor of the city of New York except in years definitely specified in the charter as the years in which municipal elections are to be held."

"An election at this time," it continues, "would also appear to cause conflict with the general scheme of the election law permitting the filing of independent nominations after party designations. . . .

"The charter indicates that the intention of the Legislature in 1901 was to have the president of the Board of Aldermen continue as Acting Mayor until the next municipal election, and, when that election was later made to recur every four years rather than every two years, no change in this provision was made. This scheme would prevent the holding of municipal elections to fill a vacancy in a year when a national or state election was to be held."

Will Aid Citizens Group

Justice McGeehan's opinion accords with that view of the dispute which holds that common sense and municipal need are the chief factors in the case and that these issues should not have to be thrown into the political arena when national and state affairs are the chief political concern.

If the ruling is upheld by the high court, it will mean that not only will Mayor McKee have a full chance to show what he can do in culling the huge cost of running of New York—a cost which reached its $700,000,000 peak in the Walker regime—but it will give the independent citizens groups, led by outstanding civic organizations like the Citizens' Budget Commission, the Citizens' Union, the City Affairs Committee and the Citizens' Committee of One Thousand, an opportunity to so organize their forces that they will be able to put up a solid front to Tammany in November, 1934.

In other words, it would give them nearly 14 months to mobilize for a fusion-reform campaign already projected and to which the McKee volte-face in governmental methods has lent greater impetus.

Citizen groups, however, are not building up great hopes on the high court sustaining the McGeehan ruling. Spokesmen for the City Affairs Committee recalled today the Supreme Court rulings have been reversed so many times by the Court of Appeals that it would be no surprise did the same thing happen in this case.

WEATHER BUREAU CHANGES

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—Mr. William H. Tracy, assistant meteorologist at the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Weather Bureau, yesterday was appointed to the same position at Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Tracy will take up his new duties on Oct. 12. He has been at Grand Rapids for nine years and with the weather bureau for 30 years.

MAINE VOTERS AWAIT BALLOT INQUIRY REPORT

Procedure in Ten Aroostook Towns at State Election Questioned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 21—The electorate of the State of Maine today is awaiting reports from 10 towns in Aroostook County where an official investigation is being made into the records of last week's election. This movement is being supervised by Mr. Richard K. Gould of Portland, United States Commissioner, at the request of Mr. Clement F. Robinson, Attorney-General of Maine.

When questioned concerning the source of the investigation the Attorney-General said that it was instigated by himself. When it was suggested that there must have been definite grounds upon which to base these proceedings Mr. Robinson admitted that the movement was inspired by complaints from a number of persons in the third district. He declined to say who these complainants were and refused to comment any further until depositions are submitted by election officials in the 10 Aroostook towns and the results of Mr. Gould's investigation forwarded to the Attorney-General's office in the State House here.

Political leaders in both parties are reluctant to discuss the matter. The Republican committee's stand regarding the Attorney-General's investigation, however, may be determined later today at a meeting here. Meanwhile meager information given out by town clerks in several of the 10 Aroostook towns where the investigation is being made discloses that the United States Commissioner and his aides are making inquiries concerning the French-speaking voters in these towns in an effort to determine to what extent illiterate citizens were assisted in the marking of their ballots.

In cases where persons are unable to read the ballot voters of the same party are permitted to enter the voting booth to assist such illiterates. The distinction between assisting and instructing such voters raises a fine point and complicates voting in these so-called French-Canadian communities where the Attorney-General is now directing an investigation concerning alleged irregularities.

Although this phase is being especially emphasized town clerks are also being questioned in regard to voting by paupers, voters enrolled since the last election, and the exact manner in which the polling was conducted.

Aroostook County gave Mr. Burleigh Martin, defeated candidate for Governor, a margin of more than 1000 votes over Mr. Louis J. Brann, Democratic Governor-elect. Mr. John G. Utterback's margin over former Gov. Ralph Brewster was only 254 in the potato growers' country. Both Mr. Brann and Mr. Utterback, however, polled big majorities in the 10 towns now under investigation. In the 1930 gubernatorial contest seven of these communities returned safe Republican majorities.

The number of votes cast in these towns last week was 4143, an increase of 1871 as compared with the 1930 state election. The attorney-general indicates today that a careful checkup is being made as a result of the greatly increased vote. The implication which may be drawn from this situation is that the number of votes cast last week in these ten border communities may have exceeded the number of legally registered voters.

The fact that half the towns where the investigation is now under way were involved with election difficulties in 1924, when Mr. Brewster was a candidate for Governor, lends further significance to the present investigation. At that time Mr. Brewster had apparently met defeat in the Republican primary by a margin of 320 votes. Evidence of violation of the election code in certain border towns impelled Mr. Brewster to carry his protest to the Supreme Court. Irregularities in many of the ballots were discovered. A recount of the entire State was ordered. Mr. Brewster won the Republican nomination by 581 votes and subsequently was elected Governor. At that time, it is pointed out, the votes of Frenchville were thrown out. This is one of the towns involved in the present investigation.

Seattle Turns Out To Meet Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

and fruits, which is so high that practically none of your product can be sold to your neighbors across the border. The market for your surplus is destroyed and thereby fair prices for your whole crop are made impossible.

"Embargoes by France and other European countries on apples make it impossible to ship your surplus apples by the Panama Canal.

"Retaliatory tariffs on condensed milk have closed milk condensaries on the northern Pacific coast. Companies have sold their cows. That cuts off the market for the hay crops of the farmers. That is a good example of the interdependence of industry and agriculture.

"One great company has gone to Holland, Germany and other European countries and built condensaries there. And at this time you are appealing to the Secretary of State to use his good offices with Germany to prevent the placing of canned salmon on a quota basis.

"In short, because we have built unjust tariff walls ourselves, other countries are using our own poison against us."

The speaker then outlined his own tariff proposals, declaring in an interpolated statement that they were based "on reason, and on good old-fashioned horse sense." This was a proposal for "tariff by negotiation."

"It means," he said, "to deal with each country concerned on a basis of fair barter; if they have something we need, and we have something they need, tariff agreement should be made satisfactory to both."

New Deal for Foreign Trade

His combined proposals for a new tariff policy and a silver conference to consider "abnormal depreciation of the buying power of Oriental countries," he said, constituted "a new deal in the restoration of foreign trade."

Governor Roosevelt wound up with a peroration not included in his prepared speech, emphasizing the asserted liberalism of his party.

"All my life," he concluded, "I have been a doer, not a phrase-maker; and I ask your help in support of liberal views and liberal measures. I ask in the name of a stricken America, and a stricken world. I ask you to give me your help."

Governor Roosevelt had interpolated another reference to Democratic liberalism in the first part of his prepared address following the introduction by Senator Clarence C. Dill (D.) of Washington. He declared that he had stood with Senator Dill for many years to "assure that the Democratic Party should be the party of liberalism and progress." Significance is seen in constant reference to this liberalism of the party, here in the progressive West.

The enthusiastic reception and immense crowds meeting the Democratic governor yesterday at Seattle changed the whole character of the prepared program. It was the most enthusiastic reception thus far on the tour. The special train arrived to find the station packed with a crowd of 12,000; the streets were lined on the way to the hotel; after lunch the candidate motored out to the fairgrounds and Tacoma, where other big crowds greeted him. Finally, last night a crowd of 12,500 jammed the Civic Auditorium, said to be the largest political gathering in municipal history.

As originally planned, Governor Roosevelt had intended to give only an informal talk of ten or fifteen minutes, and his prepared speech was less than 1000 words. But the jammed auditorium inspired the candidate to a series of interpolations. The place was packed right up to the ceiling girders and the aisles were filled with standees. The latter blocked the view of those in the seats, and the uproarious protests of the latter approached a near riot, but were finally quelled by Mayor John F. Dore.

Mayor Dore announced that, although elected as a Republican this year, he would support Mr. Roosevelt. He was the second Republican on the platform aiding the Democratic candidate; Mr. Homer Bone, the Democratic candidate for United States Senator, having stood for Congress in 1928 on the Republican ticket. Governor Roosevelt used this fact as a basis for repeating his call "to men of all parties and political beliefs to join me in this battle for a new deal."

"The fight this year," he declared, "is not against the rank and file of the Republican Party," but against "weak and mistaken and insincere leaders in Washington."

In the course of his interpolations, Governor Roosevelt showed himself master of the arts of the stump speaker, paying tribute to subjects of local pride, like the Bremerton Navy Yard, which he declared he would keep in good order, if elected, besides seeing that the navy occupied it for a good long time each year. Although this promise is highly satisfactory to Seattle, it is hardly likely to please those ports in California which have their own naval stations and which are in competition for the fleet.

Roosevelts Converge But Not Meet in Seattle

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 21 (AP)—Two of the Republican Roosevelts, Theodore III and Cornelius, took off by airplane last night for the East to resume their school and college work this fall, about the time their seventh cousin was entering the Civic Auditorium.

Arriving from Manila during the day, after a three weeks' visit with their father, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Governor-General of the Philippines, they left by plane at 8 p. m. (P. S. T.). They will arrive in New York Thursday morning.

Theodore is attending Harvard and Cornelius will go to the Groton School at Groton, Mass. The Roosevelt boys and members of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's party did not meet during the day.

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YOUNGMAN WINS OVER GOODWIN IN MASSACHUSETTS

Bacon Named for Second Place on G. O. P. Ticket; Ely Unopposed

Lieut.-Gov. William S. Youngman was the choice of Massachusetts Republicans at yesterday's primaries to oppose Gov. Joseph B. Ely, Democrat, in the gubernatorial race on Nov. 8.

Although early reports found Mr. Youngman pushed by Mr. Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, the Lieutenant-Governor began to pick up as the counting proceeded until his margin at noon today was nearly 30,000 votes.

Counts were reported very slowly, due to the more than 15,800 candidates in the field for state, county and party offices. Returns from about 1572 precincts out of the 1707, including 359 of the 362 in Boston, gave Mr. Gasper G. Bacon, President of the Senate, a margin of about 60,000 votes over his opponent, Mr. Chester I. Campbell of the Executive Council, in the Republican contest for Lieutenant-Governor.

Swift Was Leading

For the Democratic nomination to that post Mr. John E. Swift of Milford was leading Mr. Edward P. Barry of Boston by 1425 votes as the count neared completion today.

There were three unopposed candidates for state offices, Mr. Frederic W. Cook (R.), Secretary of State, Mr. Charles F. Hurley (D.), Treasurer, and Mr. Joseph E. Warner (R.), Attorney-General. Mr. John P. Buckley, State Senator, was far in the lead as the Democratic candidate for Attorney-General.

In the struggle for the Democratic nomination for Secretary of State, another Buckley, John F., former State Senator, continued to hold a substantial lead according to late reports. To oppose Mr. Hurley for Treasurer, the Republicans nominated Mr. Francis Prescott of Grafton by a heavy vote.

For State Auditor, the Republicans nominated Mr. Alonzo B. Cook, former Auditor, and the Democrats will oppose him with Mr. Francis X. Hurley.

Reports have also trickled in more slowly than usual on candidates for Congress from the 15 congressional districts. One of the earliest winners was Mr. Robert Luce, dry Republican, in the new Ninth District, who won by an overwhelming margin over his militantly wet rival, Mr. Robert Robart. The nominees reported are:

First District, Mr. Allen T. Treadway, Republican.

Second District, Mr. Joshua L. Brooks, Republican; Mr. William J. Granfield, Democrat.

Third District, Mr. Frank H. Foss, Republican.

Fourth District, Mr. Pehr G. Holmes, Republican.

Fifth District—Mrs. Edith N. Rogers, Republican; Mr. James J. Bruin, Democrat.

Sixth District—Mr. A. Piatt Andrew, Republican.

Seventh District—Mr. Charles W. Lovett, Republican; Mr. William P. Coonery Jr., Democrat.

Eighth District—Mr. George H. Norton, Republican; Mr. Arthur D. Healey, Democrat.

Ninth District—Mr. Robert Luce, Republican; Mr. Frederick S. Deitrick, Democrat.

Tenth District, Mr. George H. Tinkham, Republican; Mr. John J. Crehan, Democrat.

Eleventh District, Mr. John J. Douglass, Democrat.

Twelfth District, Mr. Bernard Ginsburg, Republican; Mr. John W. McCormack, Democrat.

Thirteenth District, Mr. Richard B. Wigglesworth, Republican; Mr. Edward G. Morris, Democrat.

Fourteenth District, Mr. Joseph W. Martin, Republican; Mr. Andrew J. McGraw, Democrat.

Fifteenth District, Mr. Charles L. Gifford, Republican; Thomas H. Buckley, Democrat.

Nearly All Renamed

Practically all are renominations, but because of the redistricting program which cuts down Massachusetts' total of districts from 16 to 15, some of the familiar faces appear in unfamiliar districts. Mr. Treadway, Mr. Granfield, Mr. Foss, Mr. Holmes, Mrs. Rogers, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Connery are renominated from the first to the seventh districts, respectively. Mr. Luce has moved down from the thirteenth to the ninth, Mr. Douglass has changed from the tenth to the eleventh, Mr. Tinkham is in the tenth instead of the eleventh, Mr. Wigglesworth has gone from the fourteenth to the thirteenth, Mr. Martin from the fifteenth to the fourteenth and Mr. Gifford from the sixteenth to the fifteenth. Mr. McCormack remains in the twelfth The only district that had a contest between two totally new aspirants is the eighth.

An old familiar name in Massachusetts annals, Henry Cabot Lodge, appeared in the nomination of representatives from the Fifteenth Essex District. The grandson of the former senator is making his start in political life. In the Nineteenth Middlesex District, Mr. Maynard E. S. Clemons of Wakefield, former representative and a stanch defender of prohibition, was nominated on the Republican ticket. Mr. Martin Hays, another former representative and Beacon Hill leader, won his fight for Republican nomination from the Twenty-first Suffolk.

Mr. John A. Kelliher, sheriff, and William M. Prendible, clerk of the criminal courts, appeared to have won their contests to retain their positions.

One of the most striking victories of the day was the capture of the Republican councilor nomination in the Seventh District by Mr. Winfield A. Schuster, incumbent, who was named a few months ago by the Governor to fill the councilor position vacated by his father. The new nominee defeated Mr. Matthew P. Whittall, prominent rug manufacturer.

Another victorious councilor was Mrs. Esther M. Andrews of Brookline who was opposed for Republican nomination by five men.

Dry Candidates Win And Lose in New York

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 21 (AP)—Advocates and opponents of prohibition ran a close race in yesterday's primary election in congressional districts where the Eighteenth Amendment figured in the campaigns of aspirants for Republican congressional nomination.

In eight up-state districts where the prohibition amendment played a more or less conspicuous part on the hustings, four Republican congressmen who have supported the amendment were renominated. They were Mr. Frank Crowther, Thirtieth; Mr. Francis D. Culkin, Thirty-second; Mr. Frederick M. Davenport, Thirty-third, and Mr. Daniel A. Reed, Forty-third District. Each was opposed by an advocate of repeal.

Three congressmen, who advocated repeal, were victorious in their quest for renomination against the opposition of candidates who had the support of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and kindred organizations. The winners in these contests were Mr. John D. Clarke in the Thirty-fourth District; Mr. Walter Gresham Andrews in the Fortieth and Edmund F. Cooke in the Forty-first.

One contest remained undecided early today. This was between Representative Cale H. Stalker, stanch advocate of prohibition, and Mr. W. Sterling Cole, in the Thirty-seventh District.

Prohibition did not play any part in the Seventeenth District (Manhattan), where Representative Ruth Pratt was renominated.

Mr. James W. Wadsworth, former United States Senator, an unyielding foe of prohibition was nominated for Congress without opposition by the Republicans of the Thirty-ninth District, to succeed Representative Archie D. Sanders.

Of the seven Democratic contests for congressional nomination, three were held in Brooklyn, where Representatives George W. Lindsay of the Third District, Patrick J. Carley of the Eighth District and Emanuel Celler of the Tenth District were renominated. Each was backed by the Kings County Democratic organization, of which John H. McCooey is the chieftain.

Mr. McCooey's organization faced a number of fights for Democratic nomination for state Senate and Assembly, but the organization candidates were victorious in every instance.

Senator William Lathrop Love of Brooklyn, the only Democratic member of the Senate who voted in favor of the Hofstadter investigation, was not redesignated by the Brooklyn Democratic organization, ran as an independent, but was defeated for renomination. However, he will go before the voters in November, as he has been given the Republican nomination in his district.

Line of La Follettes Broken in Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 21 (AP)—Gov. Philip F. La Follette, youthful heir to the leadership of Wisconsin's Progressive political movement, was defeated at the polls yesterday in a primary election upset that broke a line of La Follette political victories dating back a quarter of a century.

A majority of the voters in the Republican primary gave the nomination for Governor to Mr. Walter J. Kholer, a Conservative whom La Follette defeated two years ago.

The majority by which they rendered this verdict—whatever may be its meaning to the future status of the Progressives—was indicated in the returns from 2473 precincts out of 2899, which showed Mr. Kohler leading by 77,306. The vote was Kohler 344,236; La Follette, 266,930.

Mr. Kohler is a manufacturer who lives in a little village that embraces his large factories and bears his name. He was introduced to politics in 1928 when he was elected a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention. The governorship is the only public office he has ever held and he occupied that from 1928 to 1930. Two years ago the present Governor overwhelmed Mr. Kohler by a plurality of 127,000

Yesterday was the first time since 1892 that the La Follette name has been voted down. In that year the Governor's father, the late Senator Robert M. La Follette, was beaten in a congressional race.

Meanwhile the nearly complete vote showed United States Senator John J. Blaine, Progressive veteran running behind John B. Chapple, young Conservative candidate for the Republican senatorial nomination. Chapple was 22,213 ahead. The vote was: Chapple 305,101, Blaine 282,888.

"Cut costs with Kohler," was the slogan of the Kohler ticket. Mr. Kohler accused the Governor of extravagance, attacked the administration of the grade crossing relief program as inefficient and proposed tax law changes which he said would save general property taxpayers $16,000,000. Mayor A. G. Schemedeman, of Madison, appeared to have been nominated by the Democrats to oppose Mr. Kohler in November.

Candidates Are Tied With 10,428 Votes Each

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Sept. 21—There was one chance in 257,173—but it happened!

Two candidates for the Republican nomination for Congress from the Ninth District in this State, in the San Joaquin Valley, tied in the race, each receiving 10,428 votes.

What to do? A state law decided that. It provides that in the case of such a tie the winner must be selected by some sort of a drawing. No method of drawing is specified, but the candidates, after arriving here from their home city of Fresno, chose the names-in-a-hat system.

Mr. Frank C. Jordan, Secretary of State, charged by law with conducing the drawing, after being blindfolded, and with a candidate on each side of him, drew out a slip bearing the name "Henry E. Barbour." The winner was immediately congratulated by the losing candidate, Mr. Glenn M. Devore, district attorney of Fresno County, who pledged his support in the November election.

One of the interesting features of the drawing was that Mr. Devore's hat was used. Mathematicians have been busy estimating, and one of their findings is that there were 11,250,675,025,003 ways the vote could have been divided among the four candidates.

Roosevelt Not Up Once in Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 21

MR. JAMES ROOSEVELT, son of the Democratic presidential candidate, took the latter's place at a Harvard Club luncheon in this city yesterday and heard the charge that his father had once nearly flunked a course in government.

The man who made the statement was Mr. Frederick M. Roberts, a lawyer in this city, and one time assistant instructor at Harvard, while studying in the law school. Though the Democratic candidate admittedly knows something about government now, Mr. Roberts recalls that on at least one blue book, or college examination, he got only a "C" in government, which is the lowest passing mark.

Young "Jimmie" Roosevelt seemed rather pleased with the anecdote than otherwise. He declared he would use the fact in future family discussions. "You see, father got through Harvard in only three years," he said in explanation, "and made Phi Beta Kappa, while I had a good deal of trouble keeping off probation."

Economy League Membership Gains

In response to an appeal by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd to aid the National Economy League in its crusade to end economic stress and unemployment, more than 150 members of the Boston Kiwanis, Lions and Reciprocity Clubs yesterday pledged themselves to enroll 100 members in the Boston branch during the next two weeks. In the campaign, efforts will be made to check waste and extravagance in all forms of municipal, state and federal governments.

In addressing various Boston gatherings Admiral Byrd declared that what the nation needs now more than anything else is another declaration of independence. The great silent majority of citizens, including the laborer, farmer and other wage earners, are being virtually taxed without representation.

Representatives of fire and casualty insurance companies and agencies agreed among themselves to enroll several thousand members during the period of the 15-day membership campaign, while life insurance representatives also agreed to recruit several thousand members during the next week or 10 days.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters

Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"Isle of Paradise," 1:00, 3:00, 5:00, 7:00, 10:05.
Metropolitan—"The Night of June 13," 11:15 a. m., 2:05, 4:55, 7:45, 10:26 p. m. Harry Richman at 1:18, 4:08, 6:58, 9:39 p. m.
Shubert—"The Laugh Parade," 8:20.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance in the galleries, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Museum league games and activities, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Isle of Paradise," 1:10, 3:00, 5:00, 7:00, 10:05 p. m.
Metropolitan—"The Night of June 13" at 11:15 a. m., 2:05, 4:55, 7:45, 10:26 p. m. Harry Richman at 1:18, 4:08, 6:58, 9:39 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Modern French prints; contemporary American prints; ship models presented by J. Templeman Coolidge; galleries of Japanese screens and lacquer; photographs by Alfred Stieglitz.
Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—General exhibition.
Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—General exhibition.
Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings, from Doughty to Twatchman.
Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by American artists.
Schervee Studio, 965 Boylston Street—General print show.
Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Drawings by Charles Livingston Bull.
Copley Society, 696 Commonwealth Avenue—Paintings by Mary Lincoln Orr. Through Sept. 23.

For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

SHERIFF USES PLANE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SELMA, Ala.—Alabama's first flying sheriff has purchased a plane to use in his work. He is Mr. M. C. Tucker, sheriff of Dallas County, who recently obtained his pilot's license. He has already taken his bloodhounds for a few rides in order to make them "perfectly at home in the air." His flying instructor, Mr. Odell Garrison, has been appointed one of his deputies.

CASTLE PLACES HOOVER HIGH AS WORLD LEADER

Says Achievements in Foreign Affairs Will Grow With Years

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 21—The value of President Hoover's leadership in foreign relations during the last four years "will loom larger and larger" as the years go by, Mr. William R. Castle Jr., Undersecretary of State, told the Chicago Rotary Club yesterday.

The President's courage, his unswerving love of his own country, his brave vision of the future, his ability to decide quickly and justly, his amazing knowledge of all public and international questions—these have made him an outstanding leader in the field of foreign relations, Mr. Castle said in an address on "Our Foreign Affairs."

"As the years go by, I believe that the accomplishments of the President in foreign relations will loom larger and larger, not because he is a Democrat or a Republican, but because he is a man, who, knowing foreign affairs, seeks to turn that knowledge to the good of his own country and who, for both these reasons, is respected and listened to by foreign nations," Mr. Castle declared. "Under his leadership, and in spite of difficulties caused by the depression, we have carried on in our international relationships in a manner which at present makes us stand very high in the estimation of the world."

The last few years, Mr. Castle said, have seen the working out and development of new fundamentals of international law which must eventually have a deep influence on civilization.

"The Treaty of Paris, or the Kellogg Pact," Mr. Castle declared, "profoundly changed the world attitude toward war and peace. The President has based his foreign policy on this pact. Taking it literally, as an honest statement against war, he has steadily intensified his campaign for the limitation and reduction of armament."

Credit was also given to the President for improvement of the foreign service. "President Hoover has put real hope into the service because he has always given consideration to the claims of trained men for the highest posts," Mr. Castle said.

Putting in a word about the League of Nations, Mr. Castle said that in spite of the objections of the so-called isolationists, the United States will continue to coöperate with the League "whenever such coöperation is to our advantage."

WORK INSURANCE RATES

Possibility of an increase of 20 or 25 per cent in the premium rates to employers carrying workingmen's compensation insurance was discussed at the State House in Boston yesterday. Although it was unofficially reported that a revised rate schedule would be filed at the State Department of Insurance by insurance companies, Mr. Merton L. Brown, State Insurance Commissioner, said he had not been informed that such a request would be made, nor had such a schedule been submitted to him for approval.

T. S. Eliot Comes To America For Post at Harvard

Mr. Thomas Stearns Eliot, American poet, will be the sixth incumbent of the Charles Eliot Norton Professorship of Poetry at Harvard for the current academic year, it was announced at University Hall this morning. Mr. Eliot is the first American to be chosen for this professorship. He received his A. B. degree at Harvard in 1910 and his A. M. the following year. For the past few years he has been serving in London, Eng., as editor of the Criterion.

Ten other visiting professors and lecturers, six from foreign countries, were also announced. Prof. Wilhelm Köhler, director of the Weimar state art collection, and a noted authority on illuminated manuscripts of the Middle Ages, will hold the Kuno Francke chair in German art and culture. During the second half year Mr. Pierre Caron, chief of the section of modern history in the French national archives, comes as exchange professor from France.

Mr. Murray Seasongood, former Mayor of Cincinnati, has been picked to deliver the Godkin Lectures on Government; Dr. Joao F. Normano, who served as associate director of the Harvard Bureau of Economic Research in Latin America last year, will return as lecturer in economics, and Prof. Arthur O. Lovejoy of Johns Hopkins University will serve as William James lecturer in philosophy.

Mr. David Mitrany, for many years foreign editor of the "Manchester Guardian" continues as lecturer on government and tutor in the history, government, and economics department. Lectures on Chinese and Japanese are to be given by Serge Elisséeff, formerly professor in the Petrograd Institute for the History of Foreign Affairs. Henri Guy, rector of the University of Grenoble, and twice Harvard exchange professor from France returns as lecturer in French.

Prof. Josef Alois Schumpeter, Finance Minister of Austria in 1919, and more recently professor at the University of Bonn, comes this fall as a regular member of the faculty to serve as professor of economics and tutor in the history, government and economics department. Lectures on history will be given by Mr. Robert C. Binkley of Western Reserve University.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday, possibly with showers tonight; not much change in temperature; moderate north to east winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday, possibly showers; not much change in temperature.

Maine and New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday, possibly showers in extreme south portion; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday, possibly showers in south portion; cooler in extreme north portion tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh northeast or north winds and mostly overcast weather, possibly occasional showers tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	72	84	Montreal	58	72
Bismarck	46	62	Nantucket	62	68
Boston	62	70	New Orleans	74	88
Buffalo	66	74	New York	68	82
Calgary	30	48	Norfolk, Va.	68	84
Charleston	74	82	North Platte	56	78
Chicago	64	70	Philadelphia	70	84
Cincinnati	64	64	Phoenix, Ariz.	70	98
Denver	46	82	Pittsburgh	68	80
Eastport, Me.	60	68	Portland, Me.	64	72
Hatteras	76	82	Raleigh	68	80
Honolulu, T.H.	..	84	St. Louis	88	74
7p.m.Sept.20	78	..	St. Paul	48	64
Helena, Mont.	36	54	Salt Lake City	56	76
Huron, S. D.	52	74	San Francisco	58	70
Jacksonville	74	84	Santa Fe, N.M.	50	76
Kansas City	58	76	Seattle	46	64
Key West	82	88	Tampa	74	88
Los Angeles	62	74	Washington	70	84
Memphis	70	80	Wichita, Kan.	68	82
Miami, Fla.	82	84	Williston, N.D.	40	66

A—9 a. m. eastern daylight saving time Sept. 21.
B—Maximum Sept. 20.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Wednesday 4:13 p. m., Thursday 4:50 a. m. Height of tides 8.6 feet, 7.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:14 p. m.

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TO-NIGHT'S EVENING SPECIAL
Fried Country Sausage Patties
brown gravy, apple sauce, French fried potatoes, rolls and butter.
25¢
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Over a Million Meals Weekly
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SPECTACULAR SALE!
Black Knight China
$110,000 WORTH FOR $50,000
There is no finer, no more beautiful china than Black Knight. And never before in our experience have prices been so low. The tremendous assortment includes pieces for every type of table service . . . all at HALF PRICE OR LESS because the importer found necessary the immediate elimination of his surplus.
ASSORTMENT INCLUDES:
Open-stock dinnerware in your choice of 18 patterns. In this group, dinner plates that are usually $18 to $175 dozen are now $9 to $85 dozen.
Dinner sets in complete service for 12, choice of 15 patterns, are now priced at $39.50 to $150.
Service plates in over 20 patterns, usually priced at $30 to $225 dozen, are now priced at $15 to $125 dozen.
There are also 33 patterns of formal course services, all at greatly reduced prices.
EXTRA SALESPEOPLE!
EXTRA SELLING SPACE!
FOURTH FLOOR—ANNEX

HOOVER SPEAKS AT DES MOINES ON OCTOBER 4

(Continued from Page 1)

having stumped the country since President Taft's ill-fated tour in 1912, when he sought to stave off the attack of both Roosevelt and Wilson at the same time.

Meanwhile Vice-President Curtis was on his way from Washington on a tour of four border states in which he will deliver 10 speeches. In routing him through Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia and Oklahoma, the National Committee apparently chose states where Mr. Curtis's dry convictions will meet with the most favorable reception.

It remains to be seen whether he will discuss the wet and dry question in his speeches, as his extreme dry stand is now out of step with the party platform and declarations of his chief. He avoided the subject in a Pennsylvania speech on Sunday and the statement announcing his trip said he would "discuss agriculture, the tariff, and other issues in the campaign."

The four states are all considered to contain strong dry elements, which, if gathered into the Republican fold, might very easily turn the tide against a wet Democratic slate and bring them into the Republican column on election day.

The first speech will be at Knoxville, Tenn., tonight. He will speak Monday at Parkersburg, W. Va., and conclude the series at Durant, Okla., on Oct. 1.

Mrs. Ruth Hanna Simms To Help G. O. P. in West

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 21 — Just back from Europe, Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick Simms, former member of Congress, reported to Republican national campaign headquarters here Monday, saying she was ready to "do anything" in the campaign.

It has been decided that Mrs. Simms is to speak for the Hoover-Curtis ticket in the West, working out from her new home, Albuquerque, N. M., it was announced at headquarters. She said she expected to campaign steadily from the time she gets home until Nov. 8.

Continuing to publish her newspapers at Rockford, Ill., Mrs. Simms said she is directing them to support the Republican campaign editorially. On her way to New Mexico she planned to spend some time in Rockford in conference with her editorial staff. Although she married former Congressman Albert G. Simms of Albuquerque this spring, Mrs. Simms keeps her farm near Rockford and is farmer, publisher and politician as well as home maker.

Mrs. Upton Plans To Back Hoover

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 21—To stay at home from the polls because neither political party satisfies one ideally is not wise practice, from the point of view of a veteran suffragist, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, who started working for the right to vote in 1890, and is still active in public life, said in an interview during a visit to Republican national campaign headquarters here that she thought the long struggle for suffrage had taught women to take the best they could get at the time and then continue the struggle to get more. They never got all they wanted, she said, and added, with a smile, "and haven't yet."

Mrs. Upton is out to help reelect President Hoover. She not only gives her name in his indorsement, but intends to speak for him in Ohio, her home State. She cut short a vacation in California, the "first regular one" she had taken in her long career, to get back into the contest. She thoroughly enjoys campaigning, she said, although in her suffrage movement days she thought she would never go into politics.

Women Compile G. O. P. Primer

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 21—Written by women for women, a tariff primer has been put out by the Republican national campaign organization here. It is a five-page leaflet giving the Republican ABC of this much debated subject in a manner intended to be appealing to the farmer's wife and the city home-maker as well as to the business woman.

Women in this period are deeply interested in economics because the welfare of their homes, they feel, depends upon successful solutions of economic problems, according to Mrs. Ellis A. Yost, director of the women's division of the Republican National Committee. Therefore she has attempted in this leaflet, written under her supervision, to give women a clear statement of her party's position on a subject about which they would like to know more.

The presentation as given in the leaflet is being praised by men at headquarters here for its clarity and soundness, but it is written with a distinctly feminine slant. The Republican case for protective tariff is made with reference to the housewife's problems. The first page and a half of the folder is given over to a nonpartisan explanation of what tariff is. It defines tariff, tells how rates are decided, explains the difference between specific and ad valorem duties and devotes several paragraphs to the working of the bipartisan tariff commission.

New Jersey G. O. P. Women Back Hoover

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 21 — The New Jersey state women's Republican Club pledged its support to President Hoover and the Republican ticket in the State in an indorsing resolution adopted Monday by its board of governors.

At the same meeting the club elected Mrs. Murray H. Coggeshall of Morristown, as president to succeed Mrs. George H. Miles of Rumson, organizer of the club and long a leader of women's activities in New Jersey.

Mrs. Miles gave as her reason for resigning the pressure of domestic duties, but made it the occasion for an appeal to women voters to organize as in pre-suffrage days, as a nonpartisan group to break down the "barrier of prejudice and greed of the mid-Victorian male politician" and bring about desired reforms, "particularly in honest and economical administration of public affairs." She declared that women had limited their own strength in politics by party affiliation before they had completed their objective for equal suffrage. The majority of male leaders candidly oppose women in political life, she said.

Eaton Addresses Republican Women

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—Representative Charles A. Eaton, of New Jersey, in a speech before the Women's National Republican Club Monday said that President Hoover should be kept in office "on his record during the worst economic storm in history."

Asserting that President Hoover had demonstrated his fitness for leadership of the nation by his exposition of definite views and programs on every important issue, whereas, Mr. Eaton said, Governor Roosevelt continued vague on these issues, the Congressman declared it would be "fatal to change captains in the midst of a hurricane." He enumerated Mr. Hoover's emergency measures to cope with the economic situation, his efforts to stabilize conditions through the war-debts moratorium and "his leadership of the nation, without regard to politics, interests or sections, in a great program of reconstruction."

Women Believed Mostly Dry—Turn To New Problem

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 21—Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, who led the Republican campaign among women four years ago, when the main issue was prohibition, said upon her arrival here today that this year the wet and dry question was subordinate among women voters; their chief interest now is in economic questions.

However, when it comes to prohibition, Mrs. Hert said she is convinced that the Democratic position does not appeal to the majority of women. She regards the Democratic stand as "insincere," because, while declaring for repeal in the party platform, the Democrats did not carry out their policy when they had the opportunity to vote upon it in the House of Representatives, she said.

As vice-chairman of the Republican National Committee since 1924 and active director of the woman's campaign in 1924 and 1928, Mrs. Hert has kept in close touch with the women leaders of her party. In recent conferences and communications with many of them, she said, she has found out that what most interests women today is the question of improving economic conditions.

She expects the majority of women to vote to retain Republican leadership because women, even more than men, she said, see the wisdom of avoiding change in a difficult period when affairs are in able hands. Change for the sake of something different does not appeal to them.

Young Women's Vote Sought for Hoover

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 21—A young college woman who learned her politics at home as daughter of a Congressman has been appointed to head the campaign division charged with getting out the younger women's vote for President Hoover.

Miss Jean Summers of Walla Walla, Wash., is working at Republican national campaign headquarters, at the Palmer House here, in collaboration with Mr. George Olmsted, director of the Young Republican League of the campaign.

Miss Summers thinks that young women of her generation need to be told that they can be effective in politics, and that they should be less hesitant about running for office. But her immediate task, she believes, is to acquaint young women of voting age with facts.

Women in Pennsylvania Open Drive for Hoover

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALLENTOWN, Penna., Sept. 21—The Republican women of Pennsylvania have under way today a statewide Hoover campaign designed to assure the Keystone State to the President in November.

The voter-drive was launched at a meeting of their state council here yesterday, attended by some 300 women, and Oct. 7 was named as "Hoover Day," when they may join with New York G. O. P. women in a radio hookup featuring speakers of national prominence. The campaign was urged by Miss S. M. R. O'Hara, deputy attorney-general of Pennsylvania and president of the council, with the plea to "see Hoover through this trying period."

Where Unemployment Spelled Beautification

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CORNER OF BIRMINGHAM (ALA.) PARK LANDSCAPED BY JOBLESS MEN

Unemployed Men Get Jobs In Beautifying Alabama City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Permanent improvements of local parks, playgrounds, schools and other public buildings have been made this year through work of unemployed men under the direction of the Red Cross. In fact, the extent to which the jobless have been utilized in beautifying and landscaping grounds is believed to be noteworthy in the United States.

For many months forces of men who otherwise would have been idle have been toiling with pick and shovel and other tools in various places in the city ranging from the Negro Day Nursery to the campuses of Howard College and Birmingham-Southern.

Heretofore more publicity has been given to the community garden projects of the Red Cross than to these more than 40 beautification projects. With little outlay of money except for labor, grass has been sodded in bare places, walkways have been laid out, baseball diamonds built, grounds leveled for play activities, trees and shrubbery and many other improvements made.

Payment to the men engaged in this work has been in groceries at the rate of $1.50 a day, not more than three days a week being granted each worker. The men have been glad to work for this compensation, instead of accepting charity and the work out in the open in the parks and playgrounds has nourished their spirit of beauty which is hard to keep alive when men are hungry.

City authorities, the Community Chest and the Red Cross coöperated in the work and a landscape architect was employed to supervise the actual labor. Institutions like colleges and schools paid for the material used, but no charge was made for the labor.

The transformation wrought on the 80-acre campus of Birmingham-Southern College is an example of the work done. This college is located on a hill lending itself well to landscaping. First the drainage was attended to, then the laying of driveways and lastly the beautification. Several months were required for the work, and at one time 150 men were employed. About 2000 feet of brick gutters were placed and about five acres of the campus proper was graded and sodded. The college has a timber plot of about 40 acres. Old and defective trees were removed and others were pruned. The college was able to get all this work done at a maximum of only 40 per cent of what it would have cost otherwise. The college furnished the tools, cement, brick, sand, tile and other material used in the work.

Other work done so far includes the grading of streets in the smaller towns of the county, landscaping the grounds of county schools, and similar projects.

"Perhaps in the future we may look back on 1932 not as a year of depression but one when the city first became conscious of its looks and gave beauty its proper place in the civic scheme," said a Red Cross official. "Birmingham has taken on a new dress and the man who has planted flowers in the city's parks and other public places will want some of his own and the man who has helped build a playground will use it oftener and encourage others to do likewise."

This work by funds raised for charitable purposes is in addition to the $500,000 park improvement program carried out by the city under a municipal bond issue passed for that purpose.

Socialization For Capitalism, Methodists Urge

WOOSTER, Ohio, Sept. 21 (AP) — Socialized ownership and control of the country's financial and industrial systems as a substitute for capitalism, was recommended yesterday in a report adopted by the Northeast Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

"Capitalism," the report said, "has been weighed and found wanting. The tragedy of the present hour makes change imperative. An economic system which permits manipulation for profit of processes which are vital to the well-being of all people, must be set aside or fundamentally changed so that the chief end of our economic activity to meet the needs of all, will be achieved."

The report, submitted by Dr. Charles B. Ketcham of Warren, late Monday, was adopted by a viva voce vote with little debate. The conference is one of the church's largest.

Included in the report were recommendations for unemployment insurance. It deplored conditions in the mine fields of eastern Ohio, and also asked for the appointment of a committee to confer with authorities at Ohio State University to obtain assurance that Methodist students having conscientious objections may be excused from military training.

ENGINEERS TO AID NEEDY PROJECTS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP) — A nation-wide advisory board of engineers to assist small projects needing financing by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has been set up with the assistance of Mr. W. S. Lee, president, and Mr. L. W. Wallace, executive secretary of the American Engineering Council.

This was announced today by Mr. Harvey Couch, director of the reconstruction corporation in charge of self-liquidating projects.

Democrats Unusually Mild In 1932 Campaign Textbook

Sets Forth Issues—Denies Roosevelt Is Enemy of 'Big Business' and Calls Garner Watchdog of the Treasury

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—The 1932 campaign book of the national Democratic party, setting forth the "issues" as the party managers stress them, is being distributed throughout the nation today. The work is a collaboration of the national, senatorial and congressional Democratic committees, and has as preface an excerpt from a radio speech of the party's presidential nominee, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, last July, when he proclaimed that "the only hope for improving present conditions . . . lies in a drastic change in economic and governmental policies."

The work is striking chiefly for its mildness—its consistent, if implied, disclaimer of the radical or irresponsible label which the conservative East has given the Democratic national ticket. Mr. Roosevelt, it stresses, "is not an enemy of 'Big Business,'" and Mr. Garner is characterized as "the watchdog of the Treasury."

No slightest echo of the Alfred E. Smith defection is included, nor is the subject of the bonus, on which the Democratic standard-bearer has not yet committed himself, anywhere touched upon save as stated in the platform.

The book cites "the enormous increase" in appropriations for the expense of general government since the Republican Party came into power in 1921, as compared with 1916, the last peace year before the war under a Democratic Administration. Then, without comment, it attributes to the Democratic Congress the credit of lowering appropriations for the fiscal year of 1933, as compared with those for 1932.

Six arguments familiar in the wet debate for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment are advanced in favor of scrapping prohibition.

The Smoot-Hawley tariff is described as "the highest and most indefensible tariff ever imposed upon the American farmer."

With regard to unemployment, the book declares that "President Hoover drifted from an attitude of 'See nothing; say nothing; do nothing' . . . into resistance to the fact that unemployment existed."

Another section deals with water power, reaffirming the Democratic platform stand "of the right of the Federal Government to regulate to the full extent the rates of utility companies operating across state lines."

Under "foreign policy," the book quotes the party platform on the subject and reaffirms Democratic opposition to debt cancellation.

In a sketch of Mr. Roosevelt, the Governor's physical fitness for the Presidency is stressed, in refutation of the alleged "whispering campaign" which his friends declare is being conducted against him by his Republican opponents.

"His day starts at 8 with breakfast and his mail," it says. "It ends after midnight with a little light reading. Governor Roosevelt, after a brief spring visit to Warm Springs, has spent each July, August and September touring the State by car, train and canal boat, traveling from 20,000 to 30,000 miles annually, inspecting state institutions, meeting local authorities, speaking, writing, carrying on state business as he travels. He exhausts those who go with him—but he seems never exhausted."

The sketch of the Governor's running mate, Speaker John N. Garner, of Texas, goes back to log-cabin beginnings in Michigan, where the Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee was born, and roots his family tree in colonial days.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Rose S. Westerbeck, Indianapolis, Ind.
Robert M. Millar, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada.
John E. Portschy, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Mabel S. Klauber, New York, N. Y.
Miss Eda Rothlisberger, Thun, near Berne, Switz.
Mrs. Joseph C. Emma, Lake Forest, Ill.
Joseph C. Emma, Lake Forest, Ill.
Mrs. Katherine S. Hobbs, San Diego, Calif.
Mrs. Lina J. Heppner, Glenview, Ill.
A. B. Holman, Harvey, Ill.
Mrs. Abbie D. Holman, Harvey, Ill.
L. C. Pendell, Stockton, Calif.
Pearl Hardesty McNair, St. Charles, Ill.
Donald N. McNair, St. Charles, Ill.
Eve Crain, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Elsie R. Sargeant, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Julia Blake, Darien, Conn.

SALESMEN BACK HOOVER

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 21—The Republican organization will enlist traveling salesmen to "sell Hoover," it is announced. Mr. Arch W. McCarlane of Waterloo, Iowa, a past supreme counselor of the United Commercial Travelers of America, has been made chairman of the National Hoover-Curtis Traveling Men's Committee.

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we have 2 room suites from $900, on lease. Also 1 and 3 rooms, furnished or unfurnished. G E Refrigeration.
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CLAUDE H. BENNETT, Gen'l Mgr.

YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER

Matrix Shoes

THE EUCLID • In dull black kid, Indies brown kid, or black suede, with touches of genuine lizard.

Feet in their own "footprints" actually look smaller!

Of course, you're "Victorian" this season—*all* smart women are! But the neat, small-looking feet of *this* Victorian era are achieved in the instant ease of Matrix Shoes! Flat soles are giving way to the caress of soles moulded the exclusive Matrix way to be actually "Your Footprint in Leather". For our new Fashion Announcement please write to E. P. Reed & Co., Rochester, N. Y. Matrix Style Studio: 47 West 34 St., New York City.

THE ANNETTE • Smart combination of suede and kid: black or brown

A WIDE VARIETY OF STYLES AT $8.50 AND $10.00; A FEW AT $12.50

Martha Weathered Shop
The Drake Hotel

A Suggestion for Fall
Gowns Ensembles Wraps
Sportswear • Millinery

A most extensive collection of quality merchandise in a complete range of sizes with few style duplications. Selections may be made in an atmosphere free of sales pressure.

Weathered Misses Shop
950 No. Michigan Avenue
CHICAGO
Corner Oak Street Directly Opposite The Drake

An Extra Business Hour in New York

BROADWAY LIMITED
Leaves New York 5 P.M. Arrives Chicago 10 A.M.

THE new schedule of The Broadway to Chicago is designed for busy men and women — travelers who demand maximum speed combined with a convenient leaving and arriving time.

Effective Sunday, September 25, The Broadway will give you the *whole* business day in New York. You leave at 5 P.M., and yet are in Chicago at 10 the following morning—at the most popular hour for appointments.

Eastbound, The Broadway will leave Chicago at 3 P.M.—an hour later than any other train of comparable schedule—and arrives in New York at 10 A.M.

The Broadway is one of the finest and fastest trains in the world. (Special service charge, $10.00.)

6 other Flyers—No Extra Fare

In addition to The Broadway, there are six other Pennsylvania flyers to Chicago every day, without extra fare. All of them make the trip in 21 hours or less.

To St. Louis, the "Spirit of St. Louis" is the fastest train. The American is ideal for Southwestern connections.

• • •

New Through Sleeping Car Service from Boston and New England to the West—Through sleeping cars from New England to the West are available with the new schedules, leaving Boston 12.00 noon, Providence 1.04 P.M., New Haven 3.30 P.M., and arriving Chicago 2.15 P.M., St. Louis 4.35 P.M.

FALL SCHEDULES EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 25

This Fleet of Flyers from New York to Chicago at No Extra Fare

	THE FORT DEARBORN	PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED	THE GOLDEN ARROW	MANHATTAN LIMITED	THE ST. LOUISAN	THE RAINBOW
Leave New York	12.00 Noon	1.00 P.M.	3.55 P.M.	6.15 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	11.59 P.M.
Arrive Chicago	8.04 A.M.	9.00 A.M.	11.55 A.M.	2.15 P.M.	5.30 P.M.	7.30 P.M.

These Fast Trains from New York to St. Louis at No Extra Fare

	THE METROPOLITAN	"SPIRIT OF ST. LOUIS"	THE AMERICAN	THE ST. LOUISAN
Leave New York	8.00 A.M.	3.40 P.M.	6.10 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Arrive St. Louis	7.40 A.M.	1.25 P.M.	4.35 P.M.	7.40 P.M.

Stops at principal intermediate points—Pullman and coach service—consult time-table.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

ST. LAWRENCE PLAN OPPOSED BY TRAFFIC LEAGUE

New England Group Votes to Appear Before the Interstate Board

Favoring the establishment of a new steamship service to provide accommodations for moving entire freight trains by water, the New England Traffic League, at a meeting late yesterday in Boston, went on record as opposed to the St. Lawrence waterway treaty and voted to participate in the six-hour day investigation now being conducted by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The league represents shippers and receivers of freight among the industries of New England, and is headed by Mr. A. H. Ferguson of New Bedford as president. The league favored the Seatrain Lines, Inc., because more routes for movement of freight to and from New England would be to the advantage of shippers, and, further, because it establishes differential rates.

Chicago Association of Commerce and certain competing steamship lines have protested the tariff which the Seatrain Lines proposed, and the league voted to oppose the protest before the Interstate Commerce Commission, and to request that the tariff be approved.

Reasons for opposition of the league to the St. Lawrence waterway it was stated, include the assertion that grain shipped to New England ports via that route and reshipped to inland points would cost more than at the present time when shipped from Chicago and Buffalo under existing rates. The league also believes that if the waterway makes possible lower transportation costs for coal to New England it would be a serious detriment to the income of New England railroads in loss of haulage.

The cost of the proposed waterway was also considered excessive by the league, since it would be closed to navigation for nearly five months of the year.

Hearings relative to the six-hour day for railroad employees indicate that if the six-hour day had been operative in 1930 it would have cost the railroads $669,000,000 or 25.83 per cent of operating costs to grant eight hours' pay for six hours' work, it was brought out at the meeting. This would inevitably be reflected by increased shipping rates or curtailed service, thereby driving more business to the trucks or placing additional burdens on shippers, it was decided at the meeting.

Boston Art Notes

Ernest Thurn

There comes to Boston another teacher to change further the routine of art pedagogy here. Mr. Ernest Thurn joins the staff of the School of Fine Arts, 234 Beacon Street. Perhaps no better broadside could be hung upon the school walls to advertise the merits of the new instructor than a display of his own works.

In the past few years, an excellent method with a too erudite name has been taught the pupils and the results have been astonishing. Dynamic symmetry is a basis of measures upon which to build up pictures of any variety. Since most people suppose pictures are made from poetic impressions or spun from the gossamer of fancy, such technical apparatus seems dull and "inartistic" to them. However, the great masters have been absorbed perpetually in technical measures and forms, allowing fancy to filter through.

No polysyllabic explanations accompany Mr. Thurn's pictures. If he employs the tenets of dynamic symmetry, he does not mention the fact. The pupils may like him better for that. Looking at his pictures, we find he has been thinking pretty deeply about how pictures are made, and he has been moved—jolted—by modern theories. There is an evolution from the round, the smooth, the patient academic style of drawing to the square, the blunt, the summary methods of recent invention. Some may consider it devotion. Call it what one may, there is a change, and a considerable variety of styles. There are a number of samples; the student may choose as he wishes.

Mr. Thurn has worked in Europe and appreciated the ideas of Picasso, Van Dongen, Cézanne. In abandoning the academic, he acknowledged heartily the unconventional new ideas. The thick black outline performs two functions in his work; it establishes contour and suggests form. Mr. Thurn works with the idea of emphasizing the planes and thus establishing a sculptural character in drawing. From his work we may learn a great deal that has been gained, and lost, by modernistic orientations.

D. A.

Radio Control In Europe Goes Over to Public

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20—Word that European governments are gradually taking over operation of their radiocasting systems after unsatisfactory trials with private means comes here from Mr. Armstrong Perry, of the National Committee on Education by Radio.

Attending the International Radiotelegraph Conference at Madrid, Spain, Mr. Perry has interviewed delegates from a number of nations and found that they consider the primary purpose of radiocasting the raising of the educational and cultural level of the people.

German delegates report that their Government is taking over their national radiocasting system, after a long testing of private operations. Not only will the private investments be repaid, but a profit will be provided for as well. Although the unemployed are relieved from license fees, the number of listeners has increased sufficiently so as not to produce any reduction in income.

Satisfactory profits and an increase in the number of listeners are reported in Finland, where advertising is prohibited. Advertising is limited to a half hour period noon and evening in Yugoslavia. Licensed listeners have increased 45 per cent for the first half of the present year. Advertising is limited to one 15-minute daylight period in Iceland.

Although radiocasting in Roumania is in the hands of private enterprise, advertising is restricted to short announcements. Statistics show an increase in listeners of more than 20 per cent.

Belgium, which prohibits advertising on its national station, plans on eliminating most of the private advertising stations. An increased budget of 25 per cent has been made possible through the increased receipts from listeners.

The number of licensed radio receiving sets in Denmark is equal to 14 per cent of its population. In this country where radio is government-operated the income more than covers the cost of maintaining not only the best in equipment, program, and talent, but also in providing for constant development.

Czechoslovakia, which has government stations, but a private program company, prohibits advertising. Listeners and income increased 20 per cent this year.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY REGISTRATION OPENS

Registration of students at Boston University, which began in six of its colleges and schools yesterday, continued today. Upperclassmen registered at the College of Practical Arts and Letters, the College of Liberal Arts and the College of Music. Part-time students also were registering at the School of Education and classes started at the School of Religious Education and Social Service.

Registration of freshmen began yesterday at the College of Music and the College of Liberal Arts, while other students reported to the schools of social service, of religious education, and the Graduate School.

WYTHE HOUSE STAMP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Sept. 22—There were 10,812 letters stamped in one day with a memorial design of the George Wythe House, as a cachet celebrating the arrival in Williamsburg of Gen. George Washington, Sept. 14, 1781, when he made the home of the first professor of law in America his headquarters for 14 days prior to the siege of Yorktown. The letters were consigned to foreign countries and to the various states in the United States.

Legalizing Liquor Declared Direct Blow at Prosperity

(Continued from Page 1)

labor and capital go into the production of beer, it means that much less going into the production of other products, such as temperance drinks, ice cream, dairy products, etc.

"In fact, there is more of a social loss than results from merely transferring from one product to another. There is a net loss because of the narcotization which I have mentioned. In short, we cannot make more to tax by making less product for taxation. Taxation must ultimately come out of product.

Where Tax Fails

"Would anyone pretend that to legalize opium and encourage its sale would give us a new source of taxation? We could, of course, tax the opium, but there would not be so much to tax of other things.

"The only sound basis for taxation is prosperity. And the only sound basis for prosperity is productive power. This applies all along the line. Dr. Herman Feldman, in his book on the economics of prohibition, after getting data from employers throughout the country, said he found that prohibition, by reducing drinking, had resulted in fewer Monday morning absences in industry and in less economic waste to wage-earners and employers.

"The same principle applies to real estate values. When prohibition came, it was predicted that sites of saloons would be vacant and for rent, producing no income for their owners. A study made by authorities in New York City and elsewhere throughout the country showed that the contrary was true.

"If we abandon prohibition, there will, of course, be great demand for sites for saloons, or whatever we shall call the places where liquor is to be sold. But there will be less demand for 5-and-10-cent stores, department stores, clothing and shoe stores, soda water fountains, soft drink establishments, confectionery stores and stores in general which deal in goods that build up instead of tearing down."

Drinking in Dry Era, Police Officer Says, Mild to Legal Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 21—Drunkenness today does not hold a candle to what it was before the days of national prohibition, according to Mr. E. J. Wilson, head of the police raiding squad here.

"Of course there are 'hip pocket' bootleggers as before," Mr. Wilson said in an interview, "but you don't find the misery and suffering among our children and women as in the old days. Near by every one of the manufacturing plants in Kansas City there were many saloons with the notation on the windows, 'Checks cashed here.'

"Perhaps the man who took his check in to get it cashed just figured on drinking one beer, but maybe he would meet three or four of his friends and they would insist on buying him a drink. Soon he would be buying drinks for them, and before he realized it, half or all of his check would be gone and that week would find him without money for the needs of his family. There are numerous such instances that could be cited."

Until national prohibition came, Kansas, already dry, had to deal with bootleggers from Missouri, which was her chief source of liquor.

"While bootlegging has gone on to some extent ever since national prohibition," Mr. Wilson pointed out, "liquor of any sort is much more difficult to obtain. You hear a lot of talk about prohibition failing, but I've watched it for a long time and I find much less drunkenness than I did when I started with the police department in Kansas City, Kan., in 1919.

"Today, we on the raiding squad ride all over this town and it happens sometimes that for two days we do not see a drunken person. Of course, we do have them and they get down in the gutters as they used to, but it's the old booze-hound, who was a 'soak' in the old days, who is found there.

"We do not have one student drunk on the streets today where we had five 15 years ago. In those days whole sections, men, women, and children of our population would get drunk regularly, and you could not go from the police headquarters to the Missouri State line either by day or night without encountering at least half a dozen drunks on the streets—not just under the influence of liquor, but staggering and repulsively drunk."

"The police records show," Mr. Wilson said, "that most of the men who come into the police court charged with drunkenness are regular customers who return again and again. "Our young people cannot get liquor as easily now as they once could, and so they are not drinking as they used to do. People are afraid to carry it in their cars or to have it found on their person, or to be involved in accidents while drunk."

Dry Groups Coöperate In New Orleans to Save State's Prohibition Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 21—The newly formed New Orleans Committee for Prohibition, representing every dry organization in this city, is rapidly going forth with a united educational and press campaign to offset wet propaganda for repeal of the state dry law at the November elections.

The really first step in the campaign of the active dry forces of the city was the organizing of this committee for prohibition. Organizations represented are The Allied Forces, Allied Youth, Anti-Saloon League of Louisiana, Ministerial Union (Protestant), National Democratic Women's Law Enforcement League and Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Drys hope that through this committee, which will coördinate and combine the work of all the dry forces of the city, the campaign will be most effective. In an interview Mr. R. I. Raymond, chairman of the committee, said:

"It is to be understood that New Orleans, in its native traditions, has always been a wet city; that it has been a sort of national playground; and that it has acquiesced in, rather than supported, national prohibition. It is also to be remembered that recent years have seen a remarkable transformation in the city's attitude toward an earnest and surprisingly effective building up of its commercial and civic structure, and away from the mere frivolities and heedlessness of former days. It is in the recognition of this change that the committee feels a large confidence of effecting a worth-while contribution."

To reach to every corner of the city the general committee formed, from the rosters of all the forces represented four subcommittees, namely, public relations: preparations of speakers' materials; speakers, and organizations contact. One of the first discoveries of the preparations of speakers materials committee was that in Louisiana there were some 17 different types of audiences to be reached.

The educational program is to be carried out by a series of plays, talks and written articles. Most of the plays deal entirely with the effects of alcohol and some of the disastrous and tragic occurrences resulting from its use. The talks vary according to the type of audience addressed.

Federals Find Only 2000 Speakeasies in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 21—The actual number of speakeasies and places where liquor can be bought in Chicago is only a fraction of what is claimed by the wets, according to a "speakeasy census" made by the federal prohibition enforcement authorities here.

"Where are all these 30,000 places the wets talk about?" asked Mr. M. L. Harney, prohibition administrator. "We can find only 2000 at the present time."

As a comparison to this, the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois says that before prohibition there were nearly 7000 legalized saloons in Chicago and at least 15,000 "blind pigs," while some people claim there were 20,000.

The speakeasies have been charted on a big map of Chicago hanging on the wall of the prohibition administrator's offices here, and while the map itself has been in use only a few months, it represents knowledge and experience gained by the enforcement officers over a period of years. Familiar with locations of speakeasies which have been closed up in the past, they have been able to spot them again as soon as they reopened, as well as to locate new ones just sprouting up.

The authorities are confident that while they may not have located every last place, they have the great majority.

The number, of course, is constantly changing. Numbers of places have "folded up" recently before the authorities have had time to close them up, merely because of fright or bad business, or both, it is said at headquarters. The average life of a speakeasy, after it has been spotted, is said to be not more than 60 days.

This is only one evidence that the city is drier, the authorities say. While Mr. Harney has been in Chicago only a short time and is not familiar with conditions several years ago, one of his deputies, Mr. Arthur Hamilton, who has been in the work here since 1926, sees great improvement.

"The sources of supply have been greatly decreased in the past few years," says Mr. Hamilton. "While we have found a few big stills recently there are not nearly as many in operation as there used to be. We find in our seizures that much smaller stocks of liquor are on hand, too, for where we used to find five or six barrels we are likely now to find only two or three.

"We do not have nearly so many complaints about the existence of speakeasies as we had a year ago, and we know the number is far less than some people claim."

Trade and State Join in Transient Vendors' Control

Coöperation between the New England Retail Secretaries Association and the Massuchusetts Division of Standards in drawing up a set of proposed amendments to the present transient vendors law is assured as a result of a meeting last evening at the University Club.

Twelve cities were represented by retail secretaries present, who discussed problems of the current law with state officials. It was agreed that the present law leaves certain loopholes which permit transient vendors to operate without a state license fee, to the detriment of established business which pays full taxes.

Mr. Edward Walter, secretary of the Fitchburg Chamber of Commerce, introduced a resolution which was unanimously adopted commending Mr. Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, for work he has done in organizing and developing the Boston Conference on Retail Distribution.

The fourth annual conference closed yesterday. Today plans were launched for the fifth to be held next fall. A new departure is in the making for this conference, it was learned today, whereby three major themes will be introduced in addition to the general subjects covering economic trends and conditions.

The three themes are to be the relation of communication systems to distribution; relation of transportation and warehousing to distribution, and the relation of public utilities which manufacture and sell household appliances to distribution.

Coöperative Bank League Convenes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 21—Members of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League opened their forty-fourth annual convention at the New Ocean House here this afternoon. The first business session of the meeting will begin at 9:30 tomorrow morning.

Speakers will include Mr. Raymond P. Harold, treasurer of the Worcester Home and Equity Co-operative banks, who will report on the United States League convention; Mr. Carl P. Dennett, chairman of the banking and industrial commission of the First Federal Reserve district, and Mr. Frank P. Bennett Jr., trustee of the Boston Five Cent Savings Bank.

About 1000 are expected to attend the banquet tomorrow night at which Mr. Franklin Fort, chairman of the Home Loan Bank board, will speak. The proceedings will be radiocast over Station WBZ.

FEWER PRISONERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina's prison population continues to show a decrease, according to a report issued by Mr. George Ross Pou, superintendent of the State Prison. During the first eight months of 1932 a net decrease was shown, as compared with a gain of 433 for the same period in 1931.

Germany's Military Strength

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Europe Faces Disarmament or Rearmament; German Equality Linked to French Security

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By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

The problem of Germany's military strength affects the Disarmament Conference, the League of Nations, and all the signatories of the Versailles Treaty and the Kellogg pact. Yet it has been rightly seen that, in a special sense, it affects France and is essentially a Franco-German problem.

The Disarmament Conference is affected because of the menace of Germany's withdrawal—which may apply also to the League of Nations—if the Gleichberechtigung (equality of armaments) is not granted. Granted or not granted, taken or consented, there is a danger that the demand will increase the vigilance and lessen the desire to disarm of the European countries.

It affects the signatories of the Versailles Treaty because they are all responsible for the maintenance of the treaty stipulations; and although Germany can argue that its unilateral disarmament was accompanied by a promise of multilateral disarmament—which has not yet been fulfilled—it would be difficult to argue successfully, on legal grounds, that Germany is entitled to tear up the treaty if it is not satisfied with the fulfillment, or is able to prove the nonfulfillment, of a promise which at the best was vague and conditional in character, and, whether binding on the Allies or not, does not juridically bind or unbind Germany's engagements.

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Germany can protest that it has not been treated fairly, and that logically the Allies must either disarm or allow Germany to rearm; but legally the procrastination of the Allies, however regrettable, cannot release Germany from its own treaty obligations.

The signatories of the Kellogg pact—including the United States—have great interest and responsibility in decisions which, quite conceivably, may determine, immediately or remotely, the issues of peace and war.

Yet it is recognized, although France would generalize the discussions, that France is at the head of the nations which are particularly concerned with the observance of the military section of the Versailles Treaty. It is not only for itself that France has misgivings; France considers itself the guardian of the eastern nations. It is linked with Poland and the countries of the Little Entente. When Prussia defeated Austria at Sadowa in 1866, there were short-sighted Frenchmen who actually rejoiced. Four years later it was the turn of France to be defeated by Prussia. This object lesson of history troubles the French. They are afraid of permitting any step which might deliver the central and eastern states of Europe to the enterprises of Pan-Germanism.

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From the French viewpoint it has long been foreseen that Germany would endeavor to break down the clauses of the Versailles Treaty in the following order: (1) Reparations; (2) Military restrictions; (3) Territorial provisions. The first has gone, the second is going, and the third remains.

France has the choice of two main attitudes, though there are a number of intermediate positions. It can look after its own defenses and more or less disregard Germany. Or it can insist on the relative disarmament of Germany, whether under the Versailles Treaty or under a new and larger statute, with some measure of international control, and, taking Germany's relative disarmament to be a fact, proceed to disarm itself.

Opinion is somewhat divided. The first method is advocated by so-called realists who are willing to admit that no great nation can be forcibly disarmed. It is true that they were among those who called most loudly for the forcible disarmament of Germany, and who severely condemned the unquestionable breaches of the Versailles Treaty. But, lately, they have recalled the failure of Napoleon after Jena in 1806 to hold down Prussia, and they confess that this business of coercion is illusory.

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The commissions of control in Germany were useless, since they were obliged to turn a blind eye to military evasions; the alternative was to make public reports which would have caused constant diplomatic incidents and have checked any policy of rapprochement. Both M. André Tardieu and M. Edouard Herriot are understood to have had dossiers filled with evidence of German secret armaments, but neither of them was prepared to open these dossiers. "Very well then," say the so-called realists, "let it go at that. Germany cannot be disarmed, and we must therefore, while doing what is possible to keep Germany in a state of inferiority as long as may be, rely chiefly on our own armaments."

This thesis is distressing to all who have hoped for genuine international arrangements. They constitute a second school of thought which is undoubtedly strong. They would be willing to come to an agreement which would enable Germany to place itself on a theoretical equality—though it would be an equality limited in its exercise—and at the same time enable France to rid itself of some of the present burden of armaments.

But they hesitate because, although such a compromise would please the majority of nations, and would help in the direction of disarmament and international understandings on which the world has set its heart, it is objected there are no guarantees that Germany would strictly adhere to a new statute any more than it has adhered to the Versailles Treaty. The difficulty, as always, is the difficulty of guarantees.

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The difference, however, between an imposed treaty and a voluntary contract should be obvious. The Versailles Treaty was dictated, and no sensible person could suppose that it would be observed any longer than the Allies could enforce it. A contractual obligation, freely consented after equal negotiations, would be quite another matter. At present neither France nor Germany is satisfied—France because it sees many irregular troops and many occult methods of militarization in Germany; Germany because it is compelled to resort to various devices and is irked by an imposed inferiority from which it must escape at all costs.

The conviction then is growing that it would be better to have a plain situation. There is no reason to suppose that France and Germany could not reach an accord that would be faithfully observed. German equality and French security are not incompatible. Indeed German equality, by decreasing friction, by removing grievances, by increasing friendliness, and by strengthening good faith, is the essential condition of French security.

'Up' Trend Continues To Rule Business

(Continued from Page 1)

establishments producing woolen and cotton goods, hosiery and rayon and silk. Plants manufacturing boots and shoes kept their forces fairly well engaged in most instances, and in several localities increased employment was noted among these workers.

"A number of the shipbuilding yards along the eastern seaboard increased their forces. Employment in the iron and steel mills, automobile factories and many other industries remained on a curtailed basis, with large surpluses of skilled and unskilled labor still apparent, especially in the more thickly populated sections."

Electric Power Output Shows Seasonal Bulge

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—An increase in electric power production for the week ended Sept. 17 was reported today by the National Electric Light Association.

The figure stood at 1,476,442,000 kilowatt hours against 1,443,977,000 the week before, a gain of 32,465,000 which was less than the sharp gain of 80,393,000 reported for the same period last year, but contrasted with losses in the corresponding weeks of both 1930 and 1929.

For the nation as a whole, production was 11.2 per cent below the 1931 level against 8.7 per cent the week before. The Atlantic seaboard reported for the week a decrease of 7.3 per cent from last year while New England, taken alone, was down 4.1 per cent. The Pacific coast showed a decline of 5.6 per cent, and the central industrial region a decrease of 15.3 per cent.

Car Loadings Reported Up for Week of Sept. 17

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—Several railroads today reported larger freight loadings for the week ended September 17 than for the previous week, which covered the Labor Day slackening of traffic.

Missouri Pacific last week handled 22,517 cars; 19,087 the week before; St. Louis-San Francisco 14,228 compared to 11,594; International Great Northern 3576 and 3,178; Gulf Coast Lines 2237 and 1645; and Missouri-Kansas-Texas 7606 and 6052; St. Louis Terminal reported loadings of 28,537 cars compared with 24,942.

Relief Building Advances

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—The Treasury today carried the public building program under the relief law a step further and announced the dates of opening bids for sites in a large number of cities. The announcement included towns already named to have site bids opened Oct. 5 and 6, and added others for those days. The bids to be opened include: Oct. 5—Torrington, Conn.; Gardner, Mass. Oct. 6—St. Albans, Vt.; Wakefield, Mass.

Southern Mills Reopen

GRANITEVILLE, S. C., Sept. 21 (AP)—Textile mills here and at Vaucluse and Warrenville have resumed full-time operation, employing 1300 operatives.

VOTE—Offices to Be Filled

NORTH DAKOTA, IOWA and MINNESOTA

Voters in all three states will name their respective presidential electors, members to the United States House of Representatives, Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, in addition to county officers. All but Minnesota will choose a United States Senator.

Minnesota voters also will elect state representatives and senators, as well as other officers.

North Dakota electors also will choose a Commissioner of Insurance, Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor, Commissioner of Railroads, state senators from odd-numbered districts, state representatives, judge of the Supreme Court, judges of the District Court in each of six districts, State Superintendent of Public Instruction and precinct committeemen.

Iowa voters also will name a Secretary of Agriculture, three judges of the Supreme Court, one railroad commissioner and state senators and representatives.

All citizens of the United States, 21 years of age, who have lived in Minnesota for six months and in their election district 30 days may vote in that State. However, registration is required of all voters residing in cities of the first, second and third class. In addition no person who has been convicted of treason or felony may vote, or any person under guardianship, or who may be non compos mentis or insane.

Registration laws vary in Minnesota according to the class of the city. Therefore, space will not permit interpretation here. However, voters who are not registered already should inquire at once as to the registration dates in their city, for registration closes very shortly.

This series of articles, under the headings: Have You Registered? Balloting by Mail, Offices to be Filled, Issues Before Electorate, Vote—How Many Women Do? and Candidates on Prohibition, is running each Monday, Wednesday and Friday of publication, up to Nov. 2. The topics are handled separately or grouped in each article. Geographical division is made by states, singly or together, so their names may appear more than once.

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OVERHAULING PROPOSED FOR GOVERNMENT

Essential Basis for Reducing Tax Burdens, League Finds

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—A general overhauling of the entire government structure, municipal, state and national alike, is the essential basis for reduction in the taxpayers' burden, in the opinion of the National Municipal League, which concluded its thirty-eighth annual meeting here today.

This was the general tone of the speeches which concluded an intense three-day investigation into ways and means of reversing the present tendency of cost of government to mount steadily out of all proportion to the economic prosperity of the nation.

That this can and must be stopped without any curtailment of essential public services or any decrease in the efficiency of government was also a point on which the experts in governmental reform appeared to be in general agreement.

While the Municipal League was concluding its study of the tax problem, other organizations participating in the National Conference on Government continued discussions of detailed problems relating to city planning, park development, maintenance of zoölogical parks, and proper control over public highways.

Achievement of government reform falls back ultimately on the will of the public generally to take an interest in public affairs, according to Mr. Henry Bentley, president of the Cincinnati City Charter Committee, who was one of the concluding speakers before the Municipal League session.

"The most distressing feature of cluded the ordinary citizen from American municipal government," he said, "is the failure of citizens either to select or to control their own public officials, and the only cure for all this evil is fundamental reorganization of municipal government.

Three major defects in the present form of government which "exany share in political control" were listed by Mr. Bentley as: "First, a multiplicity of elected officials with divided responsibility; second, a system of primary elections that separates persons from principles; third, a system of general elections that grants undue influence to an organized minority."

As a remedy he proposed the city manager plan, which he said corrects these defects, "through centralization of responsibility, through reduction of the number of elective officials, so that the average citizen can know for whom he is voting, and through correction of the election laws to avoid the evils of the old primary system."

Mr. H. Eliot Kaplan, secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League, discussed the possibilities of large-scale economies in government through improvement in personnel and elimination of patronage jobs, estimating that in the Post Office Department alone a saving of 50 per cent could be achieved by treating personnel on a business basis. He estimated that at least $250,000,000 of this could be saved by adoption of a sound personnel system.

Mr. Cyrus J. Fitton, secretary of the City Charter Committee, described the success which had been achieved in bringing about reform in the government of the small city of Hamilton, Ohio, through adoption of proportional representation.

EmploymentGains In Massachusetts

Increase of 15,844, or 12.3 per cent, in the total number of wage earners employed in 1078 representative manufacturing establishments for the week ending Aug. 15, is reported by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries. The total for that period was 144,504. This increase was more than a seasonal one, as reports for the seven years prior to 1932 show the average increases from July to August to be 2.2 per cent.

Establishments covered by the survey employ approximately 40 per cent of the total number employed in all manufacturing industries in Massachusetts, it is said. The average weekly earnings per person employed were $17.32 in August, a rise of 21 cents or 1.2 per cent.

A number of important changes occurred in August in the major industries, the report showed. Of first interest is the improvement noted in various textile industries. That these changes were not due simply to the resumption of operations in a few important mills, is evident from the fact that of the 49 cotton goods mills, seven were idle in July but were operating in August, and 20 showed increases both in the number employed and in the amount of the pay roll.

EVENTS TONIGHT

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Frigidaire Orchestra.
5:15 "The Little Star," Joan Ruth.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Enlistment Campaign, National Economy League.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Dutch Band.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds; impersonations.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare
8:00 NBC, Taxpayers' League talk.
8:15 NBC, Irene Taylor; orchestra.
8:30 Edward McHugh, baritone; organ.
8:45 DeMarco Girls, vocal trio.
9:00 NBC, G. Washington Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, George Olsen's Music; Jack Benny; Ethel Shutta.
10:00 NBC, Phillips H. Lord, sketch.
10:15 NBC, Andy Sannella; Billie Dauscha.
10:30 NBC, "Batter Up"; sketch.
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:03 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Cesare Sodero's Orchestra.
12:00 NBC, Baron Lee's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Safety Soldiers.
5:15 Regent Trio; soloist.
5:30 NBC, "Beau Balladeer."
5:45 NBC, G. E. Circle; Heywood Broun; soloist; organ.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 Studio period; soloists.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, Maxwell Orchestra; soloist.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, "Big Time"; sketch; music.
8:30 NBC, Republican National Committee talk.
9:00 NBC, Goodyear Orchestra; Revelers Quartet; Virginia Rea, soprano.
9:30 NBC, Mobiloil Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music; male quartet.
10:30 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:15 Shepard Musical Sketch Book.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Ronnie and Van; vocal.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Short subjects.
6:30 Bob Emery's Opportunity Eliminations.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, Connie Boswell; orchestra.
7:30 "Centenary of Sir Walter Scott," Mr. Karl Schriftgiesser.
7:45 CBS, "Your Child," Angelo Patri.
8:00 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, Commentator.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 Sears Roebuck Program.
8:45 CBS, Quartet and organ.
9:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Burns and Allen.
9:30 CBS, Serial mystery story.
10:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
10:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15-1:00 Local and CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Going to Press"; Hon. Alfred E. Smith, editor of New Outlook."
5:15 CBS, Kathryn Parsons.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 Irene Beasley, contralto; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
6:30 Time, announcement; baseball.
6:36 CBS, Popular vocal programs.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Big Brother Bob Emery.
7:30 CBS and local dance music.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 CBS, Dictators; orchestra.
8:45 Reminiscences, Oliver E. Bennett.
9:00 Rhythm Kings; soloist.
9:15 New England Council talk.
9:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
10:00 Studio announcements; news.
10:15 CBS, talk series.
10:30 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
11:00 Speech by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, from Portland, Ore.
11:45 Riviera Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; music; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Pythias' Question Box.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service, Massachusetts Federation of Churches.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:45 p. m.—Studio musical programs.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, United States Navy Band.
4:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout: news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio programs.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—WEEI organist.
12:00 noon—NBC, Johnny Marvin, songs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stock; produce.
12:45 p. m.—Organist; vocal duo.
1:15 p. m.—NBC, musical programs.
3:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS, musical programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS, musical programs.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—Leo Litwin, pianist.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Chemical Society lecture.
3:15 p. m.—CBS programs.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS musical program.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Washington, Fred Hoey, reporting.

Ruler of Malay State To Study in England

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR © Keystone-Underwood

THE SULTAN OF BRUNEI

Ahmed Tajudin Akhazul Khairi Waddin is the name of this sovereign of 30,000 subjects. He joins the large roster of royalties who have enlarged their educational outlook and come closer to western civilization by extended sojourns in the universities of Europe.

NEW BAG FACTORY TO INCREASE IMPORTS

Commerce of the port of Boston is to gain by establishment of a new bag factory at Caribou, Maine, the Boston Chamber of Commerce is informed by Mr. B. F. Feitel, secretary-treasurer of the Maine Potato Bag Company, Inc. In an announcement today the Chamber says that such burlap as is required in the Maine factory will be brought through the port of Boston, as a through import rate to Caribou, via Boston, is being planned, through coöperation of the railroads involved.

The new company is a subsidiary of the Dan W. Feitel Bag Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., and is to be established at Caribou to be near the Maine potato-growing district, a large consuming center for burlap bags. The Boston Chamber has been endeavoring to have the plant established in New England through the Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CROPS PROMISING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 21—Great improvement in the State's crop situation, due in large measure to high August temperatures, is reported by Mr. Lawrence Carlisle, deputy commissioner of agriculture. From the estimates of the department, 819,000 bushels of apples will be harvested compared with 500,000 bushels last year. The potato crop is expected to reach more than 1,650,000 bushels, 200,000 in excess of 1931. Peaches and pears show increases over 1931 but grapes of every variety are expected to show lower volume.

Low rainfall is expected to result in a shortage of the hay crop, the yield being estimated at 291,000 tons as compared with 377,000 tons last year. The corn crop is estimated at nearly 550,000 bushels while wheat and oats are expected to show at least 10 per cent higher yield than last year.

RATE CHANGES PROPOSED

Proposals to change existing rail freight classification ratings and rules, involving several hundred cases, of both advances and reductions, are outlined in Docket No. 51 of the Consolidated Classification Committee, a copy of which has just been received by the Transportation Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Hearings on these proposals are to start Oct. 5 at Atlanta, Ga.

QUARTER OF ALL MONEY IN U. S., BONUS DEMAND

Snyder Points Out Phases of What He Says First Is Moral Question

Cash payment at once of the World War veterans' bonus would more than double the value of the generous payments originally agreed upon, according to Mr. Fred S. Snyder, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

"First," he stated, "it is a moral question. On the basis of an agreed sum, a contract was entered into for the most liberal war service insurance ever developed. To this sum 25 per cent was added for good measure. To this a further addition of 4 per cent compound interest was made.

"Certain leaders of the Legion now propose that this sum, including the 4 per cent compound interest, due 13 years hence, shall be paid immediately. This would in effect make a further increase of about $1,600,000,000. It would violate the original extremely liberal contract and add more than 50 per cent to the sum which would otherwise have to be paid. That is why I say it is a moral question as well as an economic question."

Mr. Snyder explained that within the confines of the United States, in the possession of the banks, the Government, business houses and all the people, there exists approximately $9,500,000,000 in printed and minted money. A little more than one-half of this is "in circulation."

The execution of the plan favored by the Legion would require the transfer to them of one-fourth of all the printed and minted money in the United States.

"We are trying to swim out of the current of a great depression," he continued. "What kind of a weight would this payment add to the swimmer? A member of the National House of Representatives proposes to run the money printing presses to meet the situation. Russia tried this, and so did Germany after the war. The result we know.

"To live nearly every person and concern in the United States is obliged to be very conservative in expenditures. The cities, the states, and the nation must inevitably pursue the same policy because their income arises from taxation. Taxes should be paid from profits or income and not from principal. Now taxes are being largely paid from principal even without the payment of the bonus and the additional taxes that would entail. Such a situation cannot endure.

"Every veteran injured in the service should be amply protected. No others should. To defend one's country is only enlarging the action which every red-blooded man would take to protect his own family."

NEW HAVEN SEEKS GOVERNMENT LOAN

Application for a "work" loan of $700,000 to provide increased employment in New England, will be made soon to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Mr. J. J. Pelley, president, announced yesterday. The loan will be used to employ approximately 400 additional men to repair locomotives and freight cars.

The men will be employed at the Readville shops, Mr. Pelley explained, and the work, it is estimated, will require about six months. The material requirements necessary in carrying out the repair work will also aid employment conditions in allied industries, he said.

War Versus Peace Aviation

* * *

Despite Wishes of Peace Proponents, No Marked Dividing Line Exists Between Two Types of Craft

* * *

IS IT better to make swords to be beaten into plowshares later or should one fashion plowshares, keeping in view their possible convertibility to war purposes?

Military experts, applying this idea to aircraft design, favor the manufacture of aircraft as destructive weapons which can be readily converted to the entirely peaceful and extremely useful purpose of transporting passengers and cargo, whereas private interests, of course, favor the second method of having a large fleet of commercial aircraft built as a valuable reserve in an event of national emergency.

* * *

The question then arises "How far should the manufacture of instruments of peace, designed with war purposes in view, be carried?" Taking ocean shipping, for instance, it is known that the giant ocean liners recently built in European shipyards under government subsidies have been designed with the memories of the World War not so far behind. Safety, of course, is the factor that has been stressed by the builders, but the military experts hovering in the background have seen that divided engine rooms, double bulkheads and other protective devices were provided as protection against possible submarine warfare in the future. Tractors, peaceful agricultural machines now being manufactured in great quantities by the Soviet Government for its state farms, can become destructive tanks in war time. The Soviet has built great industrial plants, besides, capable of doing "anything that Krupp can do." Krupp, of course, was one of Germany's great armament makers during the World War

Military aircraft, with slight modification, make excellent commercial planes in many cases. There is no dearth of evidence in support of that conclusion at this very moment. One of the largest American air transport companies has just placed an order for 60 commercial versions of the newest and most sensational performing United States Army "bomber," which was expressly developed for military services. These commercial planes will differ very slightly from the military design; the changes being a comfortable cabin, occupying the space normally given over to bomb load, launching apparatus and crew. The result is said to be one of the finest and fastest transport planes in service.

In case of another "bomber" design, of which a commercial modification has been providing fast, comfortable and safe service in the United States for more than two years, a new model now is in process of development which will have higher speed, greater load capacity and generally greater effectiveness as a military weapon. But even more emphasis is laid by the manufacturer upon the new design's virtues as they apply to the commercial field. He has made not merely a better "bomber," but a finer passenger transport plane. A. D. H.

ROADS RUSHED IN SOUTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The North Carolina Highway Commission has taken its greatest step forward in rushing into action a $5,700,000 emergency road construction program to relieve unemployment.

THE NEW HUPMOBILES

People who buy HUPMOBILES, buy them for long-time service, because they know that the car itself is as sound and enduring as the Company that makes it.

SIXES AND EIGHTS $795 AND UP AT FACTORY

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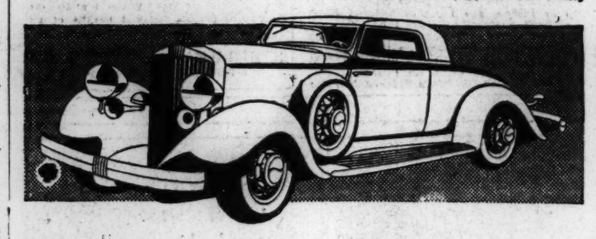

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WARNING to PROPERTY OWNERS

TODAY a letter came to my desk that deeply impressed me. It was written by a woman—the mother in a typical American family. Her little home had been saved from foreclosure by a coat of new paint, for which a part of their meager savings had been paid.

Those few gallons of fresh paint had so revived the appearance and enhanced the value of the property that the mortgagee had consented to renew the loan . . . and the little home was saved.

I could not help thinking of the *thousands* of homes and buildings that are shabby and unattractive today due to several years of neglected painting; of the millions of home owners who, because of reduced incomes and enforced economy, have been obliged to sacrifice painting for taxes, interest, assessments, to say nothing of food, clothing, heat and other essentials of comfort and well being.

You have seen these paint-starved houses and buildings, as have I. They are everywhere about you. Perhaps your home is included.

Do you understand what they signify? Do you realize what will happen to wood or metal that is literally naked of paint if these houses and buildings face the attack of another season of rain, snow, ice, and frost?

Never in the history of our country has the situation been paralleled.

Property owners face an added burden of expense amounting to millions of dollars *for repairs and replacements* next spring.

And the crisis, in my opinion, will be reached *this coming winter* when paint of four, five, and even six years exposure to the weather will be unable to resist the elements—when badly weathered wood and metal will be easy prey for rot, rust and decay.

Today the big question facing thousands of property owners is plain. It is *"paint or pay."* Either you must invest *a little* this fall in new paint or you must take the risk of paying many times the cost of paint to repair the damage done by rot, rust and decay this winter.

Even at the sacrifice of other things, have your house or buildings completely repainted now. No investment you can make will pay better dividends. And nothing you can buy will make you and your family *feel* so uplifted and cheerful.

If you cannot arrange to do a complete repainting job now, at least *give the badly weathered places a coat or two of protecting paint.*

Look especially, to the window sills, thresholds, outdoor porches and steps; the joints of porch railings and palings; the bases of pillars; the edges of eaves; the roof; the gutters and down spouts. These are the *vital spots* where water lodges—where ice and frost settle—where rot and rust attack first.

A few dollars' worth of good paint, applied now, will protect these vital spots—will tide you over this crucial winter. And it will probably save you a much greater expense for repairs and replacements next spring and summer.

Under existing conditions, you may be tempted to buy a cheap paint because of its low price. I hope you will not make this costly mistake.

Even on sound lumber, inferior paint is a poor bargain. But on weathered wood, which is very porous, such paint is worse than useless. It gives you a false feeling of security and leaves you without protection.

Prices of well-known, established brands of paint are now the lowest in fifteen years. Enough good, dependable paint can be purchased for a few dollars to protect all the badly weathered surfaces on your building.

Again I repeat, do a complete paint job this fall if you can. But at least do the vital *exposed places* before it is *"too late."*

Geo. A. Martin
President
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

This message to the property owners of America is sponsored by the following paint manufacturers and their dealers:

ACME WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS
DETROIT WHITE LEAD WORKS
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PENINSULAR PAINT & VARNISH CO.
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

NEW ATTEMPT TO SCALE PEAK OF MT. EVEREST

Highest World Point, Unconquered, Ruttledge Expedition Goal

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — The sliding shale-precipices and hurricane-swept ice-cornices of Mt. Everest, the highest mountain in the world, are once more to be attempted by intrepid climbers in yet another valiant effort to reach the 29,000-foot summit of this hitherto unvanquished peak.

The Tibetan and Indian Governments have both given their consent. Mr. Hugh Ruttledge, a distinguished Alpine and Himalayan climber, who has had many years' experience of mountaineering in the mighty Indian ranges of which Everest is the loftiest peak, has been chosen to lead the expedition. The Royal Geographical Society and the Alpine Club, which are organizing and financing the adventure, announce that they have adequate funds for it in hand. Everything that new resource and the experience of past attempts can suggest in the way of organization and equipment, is being provided many months in advance.

The final assault is to be made next May, the hottest month of the year in India, when the perpetual snow that covers the green ice of Himalayan glaciers everywhere above 17,000 feet elevation, is somewhat less treacherous than during the remainder of the year.

Meanwhile, hardy Tibetan youths from villages 12,000 feet above sea level are being trained as porters to carry food and equipment to levels which no mules can attain. A base on the lower slopes is being formed with a series of well-found rest-camps one above another on the ridges higher up. From the topmost of these camps, white men will ultimately make a determined attempt upon the summit.

The possibility of success for such a scheme is held to have been demonstrated in 1924 when a light tent was actually pitched at 27,000 feet elevation. From this point on June 8 two young Britishers, Mr. G. L. Mallory and Mr. A. C. Irvine, climbed steadfastly forward. A supporting party afterward caught a glimpse of them. They were then within about 1000 feet of the top. Afterward they disappeared and were never seen again.

On a clear day from amongst the stunted scrub on Tiger Hill above the little Himalayan station of Darjeeling, Everest can be clearly seen. It shines out at dawn like a wedge of pink sugar on the top of a tumbled-down barricade of wedding cakes. One of the most prominent of these cakes, itself 28,000 feet high, is known by the Tibetans as Kinchinjinga (The Four Great Storehouses of Ice) but there is so little to differentiate Everest itself that no specific aboriginal designation appears to have been bestowed upon this biggest cake of all. It was named in the last century after Sir George Everest, a British surveyor who was the first to measure accurately its surpassing height.

Cold as the arctic winter, almost continual winds, of hurricane force, dense cloud, avalanches, overhanging ice-cornices, and an atmosphere so rare that the strongest climber must take eight breaths to enable him to move one step, have all to be overcome by those who would reach its top.

Federal Rail Loan To Clip Rail Time Across Continent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 21—The Pacific Ocean is moving 173 miles, and several hours, nearer the Atlantic—in terms of railroad miles and hours; for the Dotsero cut-off is at last to be built and a 37-year-old dream of western empire builders is coming true.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation yesterday granted a $3,850,000 loan to the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad with which to build the important rail link that will shorten transcontinental train time and put Denver on a main coast-to-coast line.

The dream of David Moffat and William Evans was a vision in two parts. First, to open up the vast mineral and agricultural wealth of northwestern Colorado; and second, to put Denver on a direct rail line.

The first part of the dream, which was conceived in 1896, came true with the completion in 1927 of the Moffat Tunnel bore under the Continental Divide of the Rocky Mountains. The second part of the dream will be realized when the Dotsero cut-off is opened.

Checks Acquire Wings And Try to Cash Selves

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 21 (AP)—Mr. Henry S. Conrad, attorney, signed two checks in his ninth floor office of the National Fidelity Bank Building on the southwest corner of Tenth and Walnut Streets.

A strong south wind whipped the checks from the hands of his secretary, out a window. The secretary telephoned the Commerce Trust Company, on the northwest corner of the same block, to stop payment.

An employee of the trust company soon telephoned Mr. Conrad: "Your checks just blew in through the street door and up to the window of a paying teller," he said. "But we didn't cash them."

VIRGINIA REPORTS FEWER GANG FILMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Gangster motion pictures are decreasing, according to the annual report of the Virginia state division of motion picture censorship.

The report shows only 74 films out of the 1616 examined needed eliminations. A total of 282 cut-outs were made.

The board turned over $9715 above expenses of the division to the general treasury of the State.

British Rose in Their Might To Purify Corrupt Boroughs

Centenary of Reform Act Recalls Overthrow of Citadels of Graft and Offers Ways to Other Countries to Stop Collusion

This year is the centenary of the British Reform Act which ended the reign of local graft, tyranny, ignorance and injustice. The following is the first of three articles by the late Charles T. King, past chairman of the British Parliamentary Journalists. In them are reviewed the deplorable conditions existing before the Reformed Parliament began its program for the restoration of democracy and the methods by which municipal maladministration was overthrown. The articles afford timely suggestions to cities in every country which are seeking to free themselves from political collusion.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—This year 1932 is a double red-letter anniversary of freedom. Not only is it the bicentenary of George Washington but also the centenary of the great Reform Act which purified the British Parliament and thus began the purification of town government in Britain.

Corruption, graft, bad administration, local city government at its worst were refined in the fires of the indignation of the people, expressed in smoldering haystacks and blazing buildings.

So bad was local government in England in the early part of the Eighteenth Century that at last democracy rose in its might. A robbed, oppressed, cheated, badly administered community rioted for reform and fought the intrenched forces of retrogression which sought to preserve for their own selfish advantages the bad old customs.

There was hard struggle in borough and in Parliament and the outcome of these battles, which lighted with a red glare many a stately old English town, was the sweeping away of the wholesale corruption, the reformation of the British Parliament and its passage of the law which laid so sure a foundation for a purified democratic representative system of local town government in England that these evils in any large form have never again raised their head.

Contrast in Conditions

Let me make it clear that I am an Englishman. I am writing this in England. It is not for me to criticize other countries, but only here and there to touch on some contrasts. I seek in these three articles to describe the abuses which prevailed in English borough governments a century ago; to show how these evils were removed; to sketch broadly the system of local self-government as it is here today and to show that, having once been purged of serious corruption, English city government has continued, for nearly 100 years, to preclude its regrowth.

In 1832 the long battle for a purer Parliament ended with the passing of the great Reform Act. The following year the Reformed Parliament met, purged of many evils, particularly the bad old power of the "close corporations" of certain "rotten boroughs" which had sent to the House of Commons members selected by hole-and-corner methods and had dispatched to Westminster envoys of corruption, knavery, ignorance and bad town government.

Thus the Reform Act of 1832 was the first great official installment, so to speak, of the purification of the boroughs. Soon two great things were done by the Reformed Parliament: the Municipal Reform Act of 1835 cleared abuses from town government and the anti-slavery law freed the slaves in British colonies.

Loss of Public Confidence

In 1833 a royal commission was appointed to make a thorough examination of the town government abuses. They did so. And they reported to the King and to Parliament:

"The existing municipal corporations of England and Wales neither possess nor deserve the confidence or respect of Your Majesty's subjects and a thorough reform must be effected before they can become useful and efficient instruments of local government."

Upon that, the new Parliament set to work with a will.

The royal commission said:

"In conclusion there prevails amongst the inhabitants of the incorporated towns a just dissatisfaction with their municipal institutions, a distrust of the self-elected municipal councils whose powers are subject to no popular control and whose acts and proceedings, being secret, are unchecked by the influence of public opinon; the distrust of the municipal magistracy tainting with suspicion the local administration of justice and often accompanied with contempt of the persons by whom law is administered and discontent under the burdens of local taxation while revenues that ought to be applied for the public advantage are diverted from their legitimate use and are sometimes wastefully bestowed for the benefit of individuals and sometimes used for purposes injurious to the character and morals of the people."

The reformers of 1835 aimed specially at the chartered incorporations which had obtained the privilege of local magistracy, held big property, power to levy tolls, rates and other forms of taxation and above all prior to 1832, the right to return parliamentary representatives.

Not only was public money diverted to private pockets but there was a savage denial of democratic electoral freedom.

At the election of 1826, for instance, at an important town the hustings were occupied by a fierce and inebriated mob in the interests of the corporation candidates. Persons who tried to reach the voting place had, in some cases, their clothes torn from their backs and were beaten and kicked. Aldermen supplied these ruffians with immense quantities of gin.

The royal commission to inquire into these hotbeds of corruption found at the start that not even a list of the local corporations could be supplied to the commissioners!

There were shameless cases in which corporations made the utmost possible use of influence, power, property, patronage, charity trusteeships, and magisterial authority to get the Tory representatives elected.

Reign of Nepotism

It was a reign of religious and political tyranny, and the corrupt use of public funds for party and family connections and friends.

In many places the tight little close corporations kept out the tradesmen and manufacturers. This action recoiled on their heads.

The expansion of trade was hindered by the corruption. Tolls collected for purposes of navigation were converted into private funds and navigation was neglected.

Such a sway had the close corporations in their own localities that the few who were admitted by the grafters to the privileges of being burgesses of the town were often shielded from punishment for crime. The general opinion was expressed in the saying of the time: "It is impossible to convict a burgess."

So it was a vicious circle of municipal villainy.

Extracts From Findings

Here are few extracts from the findings of the investigators:

"The criminal jurisdiction of the municipal corporations is extremely defective."

"The corporate magistrates are often selected from a class incompetent to discharge duties or functions. At East Shefford a respectable witness said that on one occasion he saw the magistrate fighting with a prisoner and struggling with him on the floor."

"At Malmesbury the magistrates are often unable to write or read."

"At Wenlock blank warrants have been signed by magistrates."

This opens up a vista of the appalling power which blackguards of the local close corporation with these blank warrants in their pockets could use in flinging into prison any man who was so honest as to threaten exposure of their graft and theft.

"At Boston, on a vacancy of the office of Town Clerk, an Alderman and a J. P. of the borough with two of his brothers who were also Aldermen supported a candidate on condition of receiving a yearly allowance out of the profits of the office."

Undue Influence Exercised

In Norwich the great majority of the inhabitant householders and rate payers were excluded from the corporate body while paupers, lodgers and others, paying neither rates nor taxes, were admitted to the functions of freemen.

At Ipswich many were not rated and those that were were excused the payment of rates.

"The condition of these freemen exposes them to bribery and undue influence, and advantage is taken of that."

"To maintain the political ascendancy of a party or the political influence of a family has been the object of many of the corporations."

"Only a few publish accounts."

Many corporations admitted anyone at pleasure without qualification of residence or property.

Some of the men in the most powerful positions in the town were self-elected for life!

In some cases the duties of Mayor were totally neglected.

Some light on the argument that could be used against even the simplest common sense measures of progress before the reform of 1832-1835 is shown in the following amazing and amusing petition which was presented in opposition to a proposal to set up street lamps in the town of Birmingham:

"The necessity for lamps does not appear to be the case from experience of the town having hitherto subsisted without lamps and that perhaps fewer robberies or accidents have happened to its inhabitants than any other town for its size and numbers of people, which may, perhaps, be in part ascribed to its want of lamps; for, as, according to the proverb, opportunity makes a thief, so lamps frequently give a villain an opportunity of perpetrating mischief which is prevented by darkness and his fear of being observed prowling about the streets with a light."

Small wonder that in the midst of all these instances of retrogression, ignorance, corruption, misrule, no-rule and tyranny, Bristol at one time in the fight was in the hands of the mob for four days and a considerable part of the town was burned. There were similar riots at such close corporation towns as Nottingham, Derby, Worcester, Exeter, Coventry and Preston. Democracy was fighting for its existence.

In two succeeding articles will appear accounts of the abolition of these abuses and then of the way local town government is carried on today under the eye of the British Cabinet in Downing Street, London, the insignificant looking big little Road of Power that was built in pre-Independence days by George Downing, sometime student of Harvard.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

ONTARIO

Cobourg: Capitol Theater, King Street, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 25.

United States

CONNECTICUT

New Haven: Troup Junior High School, Edgewood Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 30.

MAINE

Bath: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Sept. 27.

MARYLAND

Baltimore (First Church): Lyric Theater, Mount Royal Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 30.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston (Third Church): Current Events Club House, Central Avenue, Hyde Park, 8 p. m., Sept. 29.

Braintree: Town Hall, South Braintree, 8 p. m., Sept. 30.

Lynn: Church Edifice, Chestnut Street, near Broad, 8 p. m., Sept. 30.

Marlboro: Auditorium of Bigelow School, 8 p. m., Sept. 30.

Melrose: Memorial Hall, Main Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 26.

Springfield: Municipal Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 27.

Worcester: North High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 26.

NEW JERSEY

Asbury Park (First Church): Asbury Park High School, Sunset Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 30.

East Orange: Strand Theater, Main and Grove Streets, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 25.

Passaic: Memorial School, Gregory Avenue and Madison, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 29.

NEW YORK

Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Edifice, 340 Sixty-seventh Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 27.

Dobbs Ferry: Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 29.

Glen Cove: Church Edifice, Dosoris Way and Oak Lane, 8:30 p. m., Sept. 29.

Hamburg: Palace Theater, 3 p. m., Sept. 25.

Mt. Vernon: Westchester Woman's Club Auditorium, 110 Crary Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 1.

New York (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1935 Anthony Avenue, near Tremont Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 30.

Oneonta: Chapin Memorial Universalist Church, 8 p. m., Sept. 27.

Poughkeepsie (First Church): High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 25.

Utica: Church Edifice, Genesee Street and Avery Place, 8 p. m., Sept. 26.

Wellsville: First Congregational Church, 3 p. m., Sept. 25.

Yonkers (Second Church): Hawthorne High School, Hawthorne Avenue and Culver Street, 8:30 p. m., Sept. 26.

PENNSYLVANIA

Johnstown: Church Edifice, 311 Vine Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 29.

Stroudsburg: Stroudsburg High School, West Main Street, 3 p. m., Sept. 25.

Williamsport: High School Auditorium, West Third Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 27. Radiocast Station WRAK, 1375 kilocycles.

WEST VIRGINIA

Morgantown: Masonic Temple Auditorium, High and Willey Streets, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 30.

Wheeling: Church Edifice. Fourteenth and Jacob Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 1.

CONSERVATIVE RESIGNS

MONTREAL, Sept. 21 (AP)—Mr. Camillien Houde, former Mayor of Montreal, today announced to the Canadian press his resignation as leader of the Conservative Party in the Province of Quebec.

High-Neck Jewelry

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is interesting to note the amount of silver, gilt, nickel and copper jewelry that steps into the limelight as the correct detail of the high-neck silk or woolen frock for general wear this fall. The metal necklet fits the base of the throat closely, strongly reminiscent of Gibson Girl days. It is designed as a colorless but striking high light, and brings back old-fashioned short strings of "real" gold beads wherever they can be lured out into the daylight from hiding places in old jewel caskets.

By the same token, short strings of real pearls gain in this new neckline vogue. So do semiprecious coral, turquoise, amber, moonstone, chalcedony and many other fine short-strand jewelry features loom up with nef importance.

Cameos with special settings, and many interesting hand-wrought link necklaces, some of historic value, will be worn with picturesque velvet and crêpe-satin afternoon gowns with the opening of the social season.

The Worth collection for the winter of 1932-33 is winning very special commendation. It presents as an innovation the cutting of materials on the straight. Moreover, Worth has slightly lengthened the daytime frock and just perceptibly shortened the evening gown. His evening coats are well fitted and are from four to five inches shorter than the dresses with which they are worn, giving the custome a tunic effect.

ENTERPRISES

She Models Figurines

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE would have guessed at first glance that Miss Genevieve M. Thomas had an unusual vocation, and a second glance also revealed unusual avocations. On one side of her Boston studio stood a box in which crept about several white rats—her pets. On the opposite side was an aquarium in which atoms visible only by means of a microscope agitated the water above the seaweed. Miniature figurines of old world peasants in colored costumes filled tables and desk—and in the midst of all this was Miss Thomas in blue overalls and turtle-necked sweater, her dark short hair falling carelessly about a small brown face lighted by serious brown eyes.

When not in Europe getting fresh ideas Miss Thomas is in her studio shaping these figures of fishwives and sailors from Brittany, peasants from France and Sweden, goats from Italy and children from everywhere. The pieces are light in weight and velvety to the touch. They are fashioned with integrity as to the types and features, the colors spread with exactness, and an atmosphere of the Old World clings to them.

Beginnings

How Miss Thomas came to evolve this form of art has interest. At the time of her first trip to Europe she was an illustrator. Arriving in London she and her companion bought bicycles and crossed to France. Then began a leisurely pedaling southward, into Brittany and Normandy, then into Bavaria and the Black Forest, into Holland and up to Sweden. It was fascinating to sketch the types along their way—kindly peasants who gave them homely welcome—and to observe quaint native ways. But it was a vacation that changed the tenor of Miss Thomas's art work.

When she returned to America Miss Thomas had sketchbooks filled with drawings of native peoples whose costumes she had colored exactly from the originals in water colors. Looking through these books one day, the idea occurred to her of modeling the figures—but how? It must be done inexpensively. Then began experiments. Plaster was not costly, it was lasting, and could be painted. Thus finally her method was evolved. First a clay model is made, which while soft is cast in plaster of paris. When the mold is lifted there is the figure. Then each one is painted in oil paints in exact duplicate of the colors of the costumes worn by the originals.

As illustration, one group is called "The Gossips," made in the fishing village of Concarneau in Brittany. Several women sit on a public bench, bending eagerly forward to catch every word. Their dresses are black, relieved by aprons of blue and green, while one wears a red blouse.

From Sweden

From Sweden is a peasant woman of Rattvik, in Delecarlia. She is standing, bending over a bright blue pew in church, her eyes fastened upon the prayerbook in her hands. Her dress is black, with apron striped crosswise in narrow green, blue and red stripes, a close-fitting white hood on her head. Then there is a goose woman driving three geese, copied directly from some peasant yard in Brittany, and a larger piece also in plaster but finished in what looked like green bronze.

Odd indeed are the Breton sailors wearing pink suits, but ship sails in Brittany are of pink sail cloth, and the sailors' suits are made from the same material. They wear tan sabots and blue berets.

Miss Thomas began experimenting with her present medium about four years ago. She studied life-drawing at the Boston School of Fine Arts and attended the Boston Museum of Art during one summer term and at night classes. She has made several trips to Europe, making contacts that have served to strengthen the individuality which marks her work.

J. S. J.

Teachers of Riding

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

RIDING is a profession at which women excel, and they certainly have in England an equal chance with men to provide successful teachers. To be a really successful teacher of riding, one must possess an intimate knowledge of horses, and one must have been well trained in stable work and stable lore, in fact, in every branch of sound and efficient horsemanship. It is also necessary to own a good and graceful seat.

Patience is a great asset in all branches of teaching, as is the power to interest and inspire the pupil. The teacher of riding will have to deal with women and children of varying ages, temperaments and intelligence.

The cost of training for this profession in England comes to about £80 per term of 12 weeks, and this fee includes all lectures and the loan of books, but does not, of course, provide for board or lodging. Some students seem to need a term-and-a-half, and some take two terms to master the requisite knowledge, while others again are ready for their job after one term's tuition. A shorter period of training can be taken at about £50 if preferred. Fees vary according to the style of the school.

When the student is fully qualified she should try to obtain a post as assistant to a well-established school of riding, or to some private teacher with a good connection. A post such as this would bring her in something in the nature of £3 weekly, with commissions on any pupils she is able to introduce. Later, some likely district may be found where she can establish herself and form her own connection. And should she not be able to command enough capital at first to start a stable, she can probably find some one from whom she can hire suitable mounts on which to give lessons until such time as she can afford to stock her own horses.

Fashion Nuggets

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sheer wools combined with lace are a new feature for fall, and are being artistically worked out in costume, and for dinner wear. Valenciennes lace dyed to match the fabric is worked into a deep yoke, and short puff sleeves, carry out the extremely youthful idea of the fall fashion.

Innumerable treatments are employed to express the idea of the overtipping shoulder. Often coq feathers outline the shoulder straps of the evening gown, giving it width and chic.

Where there is color combination, it is decidedly in contrast. Red combined with black, and gray with brown are two high-styled favorites.

The skirt lengths remain about the same. For evening, sweeping lines continue popular. Afternoon gowns and costumes are 10 inches from the floor; suits and spectator sports, 12 inches.

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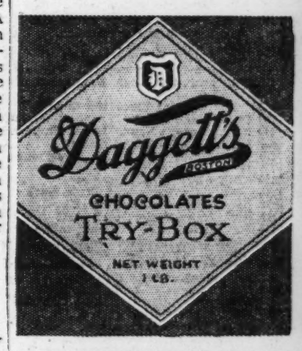

TO MONITOR READERS—MARTEX TOWELS

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● Here's the brightest news in years for budgeteers—you can now buy a genuine Martex Bath Towel (22x44, with colored stripe border) for 35c. Less than a year ago this towel would have cost you 60c or more.

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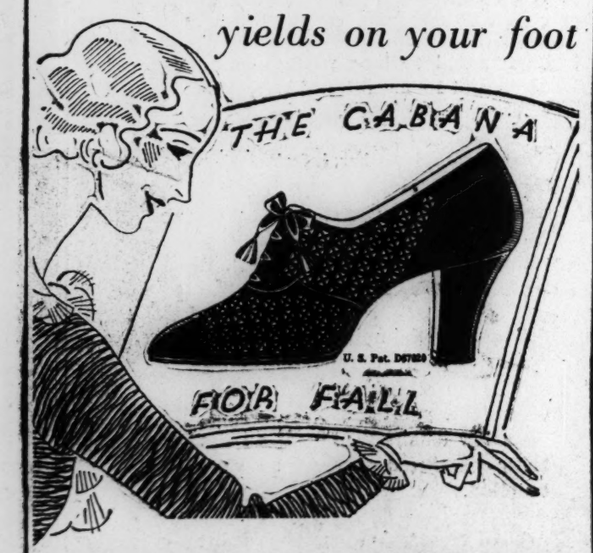

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WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND FASHIONS

The Turban and the Toque

By ELENE FOSTER

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Paris

TURBANS and toques! The autumn millinery is a revival of these brimless hats of a quarter of a century ago, but with what a difference! No stiff wire frame, no severe lines, no heavy trimming On the contrary, the modern adaptations of these ancient chapeaux are all soft and "squashy," fitting snugly over the crown of the head, and are light and comfortable and easy to wear and universally becoming, because they can easily be adjusted to suit each individual face. For the younger generation, the new models are of rather scanty proportions and worn tipped jauntily to one side with a perky little bow just at the center or a bit to one side of the front. For the older women they are arranged in softly draped folds about the face and worn a bit more horizontally. They are ideal hats to wear with the autumn coat with a high fur collar.

It is difficult to distinguish between the turban and the toque, the only real difference being that the turban (except in the case of the draped version) is turned up in a narrow, flat band (one cannot call it a brim) at the back, which diminishes at the sides and disappears altogether at the front. This gives a new movement which is quite different from that of the beret, even though, like the latter, it is worn tilted at one side. All of these new hats are worn tipped down on the right side with the hair exposed on the left.

Materials, Trimmings, Colors

Velvet is the favorite material for these fascinating little hats and after velvet, soft felts, taupe, broadcloth and jersey. Very little trimming is used, bands and tiny bows of narrow grosgrain ribbon (in none of the millinery houses have I seen an inch of satin), small, flat feather fantasies or narrow quills are the only forms of garniture; and in the majority of the new models, folds, little loops and "dog's ears" of the material of the hat are the only trimming.

A flat, very shallow tam-o'-shanter crown is used a great deal, specially for the hats intended for the younger woman. Marcelle Lely has a lovely one in black velvet with a flat cluster of small white wings on the upper side. Mme. Agnes is showing one in black felt with two sparrow quills in black and white twisted around the edge.

The draped turban in velvet or jersey is being shown by several of the leading houses, including Agnes, Maria Guy and Marcelle Lely. A model from the last house is made in contrasting colors; there is one in two shades of red peau d'ange jersey and another which has a black crown with swathings of jade green and black. Maria Guy has designed one in cerise velvet which is pulled down to the lobe of the ear at one side. Mme. Agnes is showing a number of these turbans which are very flat in the middle of the front with several flat rosettes of grosgrain ribbon in the same color with little open spaces where they are attached to the crown. This openwork effect is one of the novelties of the season's models of this house. In several of these, a flat bow of narrow grosgrain or velvet ribbon is placed at the side, well toward the front, with the hair showing between the loops.

Successes and Specialties

A dressy type of turban designed by Mme. Agnes is of geranium-red velvet with a plain, smooth crown and a narrow turned-up band at the back which becomes a draped fold at one side with a narrow open space where it is not attached to the crown. A cluster of osprey in different shades of red is placed on the opposite side. On several of her velvet turbans, Mme. Agnes uses a piece of astrakhan cut out in the shape of a bow. One model in red has this garniture in black fur and another of black velvet has the fur bow in white. Another novelty in Mme. Agnes's collection is a felt hat with a low, square crown and a narrow brim which is turned up in the middle of the front with three round feather fantasies or a small bow of grosgrain ribbon.

Marcelle Lely is using a new soft felt, which looks as if it were laid in tiny pleats, for her toques and turbans. One of these in black is quite flat at the front and has a plain crown, which is extended at the back in two points, fastened together with a white jade clasp. This same designer is having great success with a turban of white jersey, which has three narrow rolls of the material twisted around the edge and fastened high at one side with two round black balls.

Mme. Suzanne Talbot is specializing in little flat toques of velvet or felt, worn, as a rule, with the short spotted veil which she introduced several seasons ago. One of the most striking of these toques is in butter-yellow velvet with a soft knot of black uncurled ostrich at one side and a veil with big black chenille dots. There are also several models in velvet which are scarcely more than skull caps, which are slashed at intervals from the middle of the crown to the edge. One of these in black velvet has a little bow of black tulle with red dots in the center of the crown and a veil of the same net. Felt berets are perfectly plain except for a crease down one side of the crown along which is laid a long narrow quill. A revival of the feather toque is predicted for the coming winter, and Mme. Talbot is showing one of these in beige and brown with the little veil in the same colors.

Mme. Mado is making toques and turbans in two shades of velvet, her favorite combination being a light and a dark shade of currant, a color, by the by, which we are told will be extremely popular during the coming season. These models, as a rule, have the turned-up back and a tightly fitted crown which is rounded up a bit in the middle of the forehead with two little "dog's ears" of the velvet or two small mercury wings in the center. This same designer is also showing a turban which is like a tricorne with the points pressed flat against the crown One of these in black felt has a little cockade of red, white and blue ribbon in the front. A simple turban which is very smart and quite appropriate for an older woman is of black velvet with the graduated band and a cluster of loops of narrow black grosgrain ribbon on either side of the front.

Informal Shapes

For sports and morning wear, all the leading houses are showing hats of soft felt, broadcloth or jersey which have a low, rounded crown and a soft brim two or two and a half inches wide. This is just as carefully fitted as the smaller hats and the brim is pulled down at one side giving a most becoming line. Maria Guy has a smart model in brown broadcloth with rows of fine stitching in a leaf design on the crown and a knot of brown worsted at one side. Suzanne Talbot is showing a model which has a black felt crown and a velvet brim with a small velvet bow at the front; and Mado has several models in broadcloth with a velvet band fastened with a metal buckle around the crown. Marcelle Lely is using hats with a double brim in contrasting colors; one model has a black felt crown and jade-green brim with a band of black grosgrain ribbon tied in a bow at the front.

The colors of the new hats will, of course, match the costume with which they are worn, with one exception. The all-red turban or toque will, so it is predicted, be worn with any dark-colored coat. Feather boas in ostrich or cock's feathers are shown by several of the milliners in colors to match the hat and there are also loose-wristed gloves of suède which have a deep band of the same feathers around the top.

From the description, these new hats may seem a bit extreme for the older woman but the clever Parisian milliner modifies them without destroying the original line, so that they are worn quite easily by the more mature of her clients.

By Pagano-The Christian Science Monitor

Velfina Coat With Collar and Sleeve in Mink Fur, Cut After the Smartest Fashion of the Moment, in One, the Sleeve Descending From the Collar to Form an Elbow Bracelet. Exclusive With Bonwit Teller and Obtainable in Black, Brown or Beige, Trimmed With Mink. The Hat Is a Patou Copy of a Brown Wool Crêpe, and Is Worn With a Short Lace Veil.

Separate Coats Trimmed With Fur

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

TO BUY one's winter coat at the present time has its advantages. The stock is practically complete and perfectly fresh, the furs lustrous. No change in the styles will occur, unless there may be an increasing enthusiasm for muffs as the winter digs in.

Many shoppers this season will choose a cloth coat interestingly furred. The newest material is Velfina, somewhat like duvetyn but more formal. Duvetyn is still in evidence, and all the suède finishes are important on wool coatings. Handsome coats are made of broadcloth. Velvet is usually reserved for evening wraps.

As to the Cloth

The lines of the present coats are straighter than those shown last year. Occasionally there is a triangular inset in the back of a nipped-in model or a diagonal pleating across the back, but for the most part the cloth is cut on the straight and without intricacy, except for the sleeves and the bewildering scarf and lapel adjustments. The skirt part is not to be wrapped around but buttoned in a straight line. The length should be just that of the dress—or just enough longer to cover it. This means that it should be 10 or 12 inches from the floor.

In the smartest models satin in self-color is employed for the linings.

Seventy per cent of the coats sold are black, the next choice is brown, and after that come the wine-reds and greens.

Sleeves show the leg-of-mutton influence, which is sometimes modified to a melon-shape above the elbow. Below that the cuff is ample but plain.

Furs Intricately Cut

The interest of cloth coats this season is focused upon their furs. These are handled with the same liberty which supple cloths permit, and their design and cut give the garment its character. Trimming is confined to the upper part of the coat—collar, yoke and sleeves. These may be cut in one, thereby arriving at many odd and attractive effects, such as short jackets, boleros, vestees and diverse capes.

When the entire top is trimmed with fur it gives almost a jacket-and-skirt effect. The cloth, however, appears under the arms and in the sleeves. The bolero is pretty sure to develop into or from some intricate scarf design, effected by a combination of fur and fabric. The vestee is usually cut in one with a shawl collar—for familiar collars, which rise becomingly around the face and keep the ears warm, are too attractive to lose their popularity, and are much seen in Persian lamb, kolinsky, beaver, caracul; and on evening wraps, in ermine.

Capes are the most novel and dramatic of the trimmings. That one which is modeled after the "nun's collar" but made fuller and longer—extending, indeed, to the elbows, and supplemented by a military neckband — is particularly picturesque, and is developed chiefly in Persian and in kolinsky, which may be dyed to match the cloth or used to express one of the new color alliances, such as would be achieved by gray fur on brown or wine-colored cloth, or brown fur on green cloth. In such cases, the accessories, including the hat, would match the fur. This cape is its smartest fastened at the back with a large button or with fur strings. But it may also close at the front or at the side. Sometimes it is cut to hang diagonally across the chest and back, dipping low on one side. In other cases it assumes a pointed contour. Such capes are usually detachable. Cloth capes, on the contrary, are cut as part of the garment and are often built in three tiers, each one behind banded with fur.

A favorite fur trimming for the sleeves is one which produces a slashed effect. Fur appliqués in the form of long, pointed ovals are applied to the full upper sleeve, giving the effect of a moyen age puff. In other cases the forearm sleeve may be completely of fur, cut in one with the collar or set into the cloth shoulder seam, and taking on a leg-of-mutton, envelope, or melon shape; while other models show merely bandings of fur, usually placed diagonally.

There is however, one fur which is not modeled like cloth but left in its integrity, and that is fox. The beauty of these skins defies cutting and they are still used as scarfs and collars, which depend for a sumptuous effect on nothing but their own texture, shadings, and lights.

Evening Wraps

Some of the new evening wraps look like coat dresses and are splendidly adapted to the needs of women who may have to use a train or public conveyance. Others represent all the luxury which rich materials and lavish furs can convey. The most fascinating and unique model seen was of eggshell wool and fashioned like a monk's robe, except for a great cut-in cape which swirled across the front, carrying the whole robe with it to a side closing, which left the front breadth completely monastic. A collar of silver fox scarcely continued the idea of austerity; but it made the wrap a thing of very particular beauty.

A white broadcloth cape reaching to the knees wore a collar of black fox.

The idea persists of using the same materials for sports, for formal afternoon costumes and for evening ensembles. Fine wool is a favorite ballroom fabric and velvet appears on the sports sidelines. The new colors are also employed without distinction as regards the occasion.

* * *

So important to the new silhouette is the straight line of the body that one of the great couturières places a square padding in the hollow of the back. The waistline, although it continues high in the front, has achieved a decided dip in the rear.

The Keeper of the Garden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

Des Moines, Iowa

"AND this," they told me, "is Mrs. J. E. Hoopes of Muscatine County, the first woman ever to be given the title of Iowa Master Farmer." I turned and found at my elbow a white-haired, bright-eyed slip of a woman, as fragile and dainty as a bit of Chelsea china. Left with the full responsibility of a 90-acre seed farm on her hands in 1916, Mrs. Hoopes has so capably and so efficiently piloted the J. E. Hoopes Company, Wholesale Seed Growers, through the last decade and a half, that Iowa conferred upon her this year that most outstanding agricultural recognition, the degree of Master Farmer.

Theirs was a highly specialized type of farming. They began, she and her husband, back in the early days of their married life, as ordinary truck growers, so she said. But in 1893, almost 40 years ago, they started the seed business to help out with finances. From the very beginning, Mrs. Hoopes acted as bookkeeper. She still does. They began by saving asparagus seed from a 25-acre field. "And we have had contracts for this seed for every year since 1893," she said.

The business grew. Thirty-five acres were added to the original 90 acres. Seeds were sent out to some of the outstanding seed companies in the United States.

"Did it begin as a hobby, this seed business?" I asked her. "No," she said, "it was business from the beginning." But I noted occasionally in her conversation some reference to her early love for the out-of-doors and for gardening. For instance, there was the story of the garden that her father let her tend on the old carpenter shop lot when she was a child. She told of how he gave her the key to the garden gate, of how the full responsibility for, and the control of, the garden treasures rested on her childish shoulders. She supervised the plowing, planting and gathering. It must have instilled in her childish heart a joyous pride of authority and ownership—that of keeper of the garden. I like to think that that was the beginning of her love of green, growing garden things and that now that she is a lovely, snow-haired woman of seventy she still is a keeper of the garden, dispensing her products with the same pride and joy.

To become a Master Farmer does not mean that good farming is the only prerequisite. The methods used must show clear thinking, while home and community must reflect right living. The methods employed in the operation of this farm have been progressive from the beginning. Mrs. Hoopes has been a leader in the use of first quality seed. It is said that her farm has one of the best sweet potato storage houses in the middle West. So successful has this storage house been that a large share of the plans for successful sweet potato houses for the northern states have been drawn from this. Mrs. Hoopes coöperated with Iowa State College in the study of temperature, moisture and other conditions in connection with the building of this storage house.

And what an active life hers is! She has been an active farm bureau worker in the county organization. She holds membership in the Iowa Horticultural Society and the Iowa Vegetable Growers Association. In 1929, Iowa State College conferred upon her the certificate of eminent service in agriculture. She was offered the presidency of the Vegetable Growers Association which she refused. She is active in the local city garden club, being instrumental in furthering the zinnia project adopted by Muscatine last year when every home was urged to "plant a row of zinnias." She has been an active church member, is the mother of two men, one a teacher of vocational agriculture in the high school, the other in business with her.

Giving a "Subject Party"

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A SO-CALLED "subject party" has proved so successful as a preliminary meeting of an informal Reading and Study Club, that it has come to be considered a most important factor in the preparation of the season's program. The purpose of such a social gathering is, obviously, to bring before the group, topics that appear to interest the greatest number of members. It is also a typical get-together meeting, preferably held in the evening, when women members may invite escorts and prospective members may be introduced and welcomed.

The announcement of such a party should include the request that guests present the subjects in some unusual way, either wearing or carrying something that will designate the topic to be presented. This opens a wide range for originality in indicating one's subject in an unusual or amusing manner. For instance, at a meeting of this kind now being arranged, the topic of "Modern European Travel" is to be amusingly represented by the member of the club sponsoring this subject. Two artistic posters, mounted on cardboard, are to be hung from the shoulders of the member offering the topic, one poster hanging in front and the other in the back, like the advertisements carried by "sandwich men," on the street.

The subject of "University Extension Courses" is to be indicated by a member carrying a banner made of one of the large bulletins listing the various courses of home study offered for the coming season. "Recommended Plays and Pictures" is another subject, this to be designated by a scrapbook collection of criticisms, reviews and magazine illustrations of scenes, photographs of theatrical and cinema stars, and the like. "Our National Parks" and "America's New Motor Highways" are both to be indicated by cut-outs from advertising literature. An exquisitely colored photograph of Mt. Rainier, for instance, is well adapted for wear as a stately tiara by the woman presenting the subject of national parks.

The purpose of a party of this kind should be considered with sufficient seriousness to make it of practical value in deciding on a list of subjects for reading and study during the coming season. An excellent way to make the meeting of permanent value is for one of the number to act as recording secretary for the evening. Each person presenting a subject is then allowed three minutes to explain the advantages of the topic and the many side lines of interest it includes. A record is then kept of the subjects, not only as they appear at a casual glance, but from the different aspects brought out by the few words of explanation.

Many subjects will be found worthy of consideration from many viewpoints. "Our National Parks," for instance, includes much of interest from a geological, geographical, historical and governmental standpoint. The repetition of a subject has been found to be an advantage, rather than otherwise, proving, as it does, general interest. As a rule, the same subject is not presented in an identical way by any two members, so that diversity of viewpoint gives added interest, even to the same general subject.

A voting contest can be made a feature of the evening by which the subjects can be listed in the order of their popularity. Each guest is provided with paper and pencil, and, as each subject is presented to the recording secretary, it is written down on each one's slip, with the notation, "Yes" or "No" following. As the slips of paper are unsigned, personal opinions so indicated cannot be traced. There are many ways of making a "Subject Party" amusing as well as interesting, as all guests are supposed to contribute to its success.

H. J.

Plaids to the Fore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

WHILE gayety and practicality of design fill the dress needs at certain periods of the college year as no other formula can, they apply equally to the requirements of both the business and professional fields. Plaid fabrics open the new season with and without the restraining touch of plain materials used in combination, but with a gusto born of sheer color in bold geometrics that hark back to the most ancient of clan tartans.

All of the traditional trimming details enter the picture—the brass and nickel buttons, the braids, wide and narrow; the ribbon ties of plaid which offer a garniture to the plain frock or ensemble; and they usually complete their effective touch by way of a plaid beret of a little Scotch turban to match.

With these engagingly youthful plaid styles, short fur jackets are destined to play an important rôle. The inexpensive lapin jackets have proved satisfactory and frequently find themselves this season lined with a plaid woolen material and are worn with a matching scarf. Here, indeed, is a practical idea for renovating a last year's jacket in need of attention along worn edges, and in particular, a smartly colorful fresh lining.

But the bright colors of the old tartan designs are not the only interpretations by which plaids return with a rousing welcome. The softest color versions conceivable make their entrance with the new soft materials, such as the revived cashmeres and kasha cloths and various soft-napped and velvety effects. The latter wil frequently be utilized for topcoats or jackets to be worn with plain woolen skirts.

Beige plaided in three soft browns; dull greens with dull smoldering yellows; warm rich sumac shades toned down with chocolate and beaver, these are the quiet colorings of rich depth which, when given a soft cloth as a basic fabric, will appeal to more mature tastes. Old blue, dull soft reds, and several grays showing faint lines of old ivory and black will offer much to those to whom brilliancy makes small appeal.

Plaid velvets and velveteens, among the most discussed novelties, come within two distinct classifications—large and medium designs of brilliant colorings, and smaller designs with color values of quiet charm.

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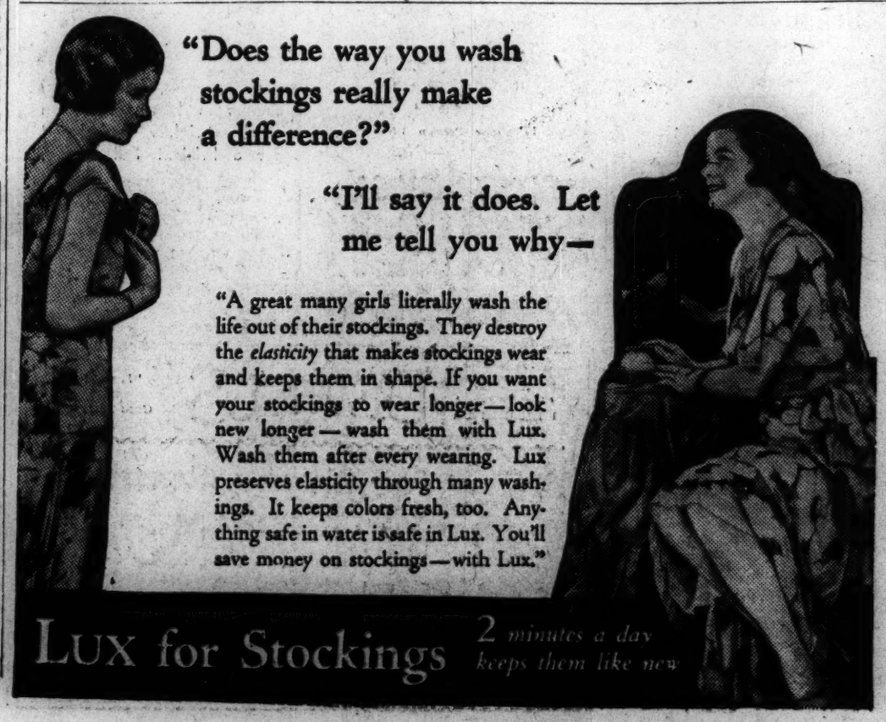

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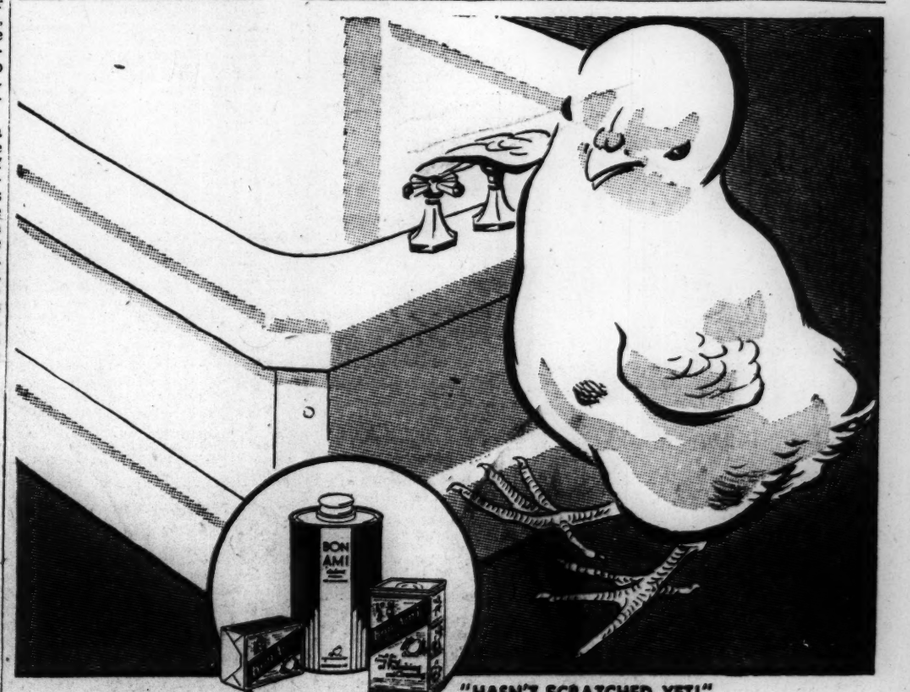

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TROJANS HAVE 16 LETTERMEN

Coach H. H. Jones Faced With Hard Task at Southern California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 21—Coach Howard H. Jones is now engaged in building a football team at the University of Southern California that will be a worthy successor to the brilliant eleven that won the championship of the Pacific Coast and then, won fine victories over Notre Dame and Tulane.

After watching the Trojans carefully during several days of practice, it is the opinion of close observers that, despite the return of 16 lettermen, and a wealth of material from the freshman squad, the reserves, and junior colleges, Coach Jones may not have a team this year that will equal his 1931 eleven.

Coach Jones summed up the situation yesterday in this manner: "With seven regulars of our team of 1931 lost by graduation, Southern California will have many new faces in the lineup this year, and will probably develop slowly. Material at hand is good and even though we have lost several fine men, I believe our outlook cannot be called gloomy.

"I look for Orville E. Mohler '33 to be our backfield star if he plays up to past form. He is one of the trickiest runners ever produced in the West, and is a capable field general as well. Our line will be big and well-balanced, but may not be as fast as in 1931. One of our biggest problems is to coördinate a light, fast backfield with a heavy line, and before we have gone far through the season we may find it necessary to make numerous changes in the lineup for the sake of obtaining smoothness."

Ray C. Sparling '33 is a fixture at left end and should be one of the outstanding players of the Trojan squad. In addition to his ability as a linesman, both on offense and defense, he is a capable ball carrier.

Playing next to him, at left tackle, will be Raymond C. Brown '33, who captains the Trojans this year. Last year Brown occupied the same position, and the year before played right tackle. He plays a steady game, and because of his ability and popularity should prove to be a capable leader.

Another regular, Aaron Rosenberg '34, will play left guard. Many opposing players and coaches thought that Rosenberg was one of the most capable men on the 1931 Trojan team. He is big and fast, the latter quality enabling him to qualify for running guard duties.

Curtis L. Youel '34 and Byron R. Gentry '33 are the leading candidates for center, with the former having a slight edge at the present time. Youel earned his letter last year as a substitute center, while Gentry played substitute left guard.

Lawrence C. Stevens '34 has occupied right guard thus far during practice and appears to be a fixture at that position. Stevens excelled in defensive play last year, and should prove to be of great help this year on the right side of the line, which may be one of the Trojans' greatest weaknesses.

Next to Stevens will be Ernest F. Smith '33, who alternated at that position a year ago. Smith weighs 215 pounds and is probably the strongest man on the Trojan squad. He was practically unmovable last year against offensive thrusts by Trojan opposition.

Ford T. Palmer '34 moves from substitute to regular right end this year. Palmer blocks well, is an accurate tackler, and is unusually good at receiving forward passes. Other candidates for this position are Paul G. Summers '35, Ward Browning '35, and George B. Smith '35.

Mohler is a certainty at quarterback, but the three remaining backfield positions are still open, although Gordon G. Clark '34, at left halfback, Cal Clemens '35 at right halfback, and Richard A. Barber '33, at fullback, now occupy those three positions.

Mohler is one of the most elusive open-field runners that Southern California has ever had. He is not heavy, weighing only 174 pounds; but he runs easily, and usually where it does the most good. He knows how to follow his interference, knows how to side step tacklers, and understands the value of a change of pace. He will be a hard man to stop.

Clark is being groomed for the inside halfback position, that of blocking out opposing players and clearing the way for the ball carrier. Barber, the holder of the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. record in the running broad jump, is doing well at fullback, although he does not, as yet, measure up to former Trojan regulars at that position. He may develop, however, and he certainly is quick to learn. Clemens, a sophomore, has great possibilities, but naturally lacks experience. He is one of the most diligent aspirants on the field, however, and if hard work will make a football player, he should be outstanding. He is only 18 years old, but he weighs 185 pounds, and is well proportioned.

Other backfield candidates who may earn first-string positions before the season is over are Robert C. McNeish '34, left halfback; Howard D. Tipton '33, right halfback; Irvine E. Warburton '35, quarterback; Harold E. Williams '34, fullback, and Haskell Wotkyns '35, quarterback.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Portland	101	75	.574
Hollywood	98	78	.557
San Francisco	91	83	.523
Sacramento	91	85	.517
Los Angeles	90	86	.511
Seattle	86	87	.497
Oakland	77	97	.443
Missions	66	109	.377

RESULTS SEPT. 20

San Francisco 11, Seattle 8.
Sacramento 2, Missions 0.
Oakland 3, Hollywood 2.
Portland 17, Los Angeles 6.

MISS THOMAS BETTERS RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 21—Betty Thomas set a new course record for women here, yesterday, scoring an 81 over the Innis Arden golf course. This betters the previous mark held by Mrs. Russell Holman by three strokes.

OREGON GETS 1933 TOURNEY

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—The 1933 United States public links golf championship yesterday was awarded to the Eastmoreland Golf Course, Portland, Ore., by the executive committee of the United States Golf Association. The Eastmoreland course, 6139 yards, was opened in 1918.

Protecting One of the Trojans' Wings

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FORD T. PALMER '34
University of Southern California Football Team of 1932

Red Sox Victims Of Weaver's No. 22

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	104	45	.698
Philadelphia	92	57	.617
Washington	88	60	.595
Cleveland	85	63	.574
Detroit	72	73	.500
St. Louis	61	87	.412
Chicago	46	100	.315
Boston	42	106	.284

RESULTS SEPT. 20

Cleveland 5, St. Louis 2.
Cleveland 11, St. Louis 2.
Washington 4, Boston 1.
Chicago at Detroit (postponed).
Only games scheduled.

Monte Weaver registered his twenty-second American League victory yesterday at Fenway Park, by defeating the Boston Red Sox, 4 to 1. The young right-hander, still only a rookie, has lost nine games. Cleveland won both games of a double-header from St. Louis, 5 to 2 and 11 to 2. The Chicago-Detroit contest was postponed because of rain. These were the only games scheduled.

The Red Sox couldn't do a thing with Weaver's delivery, the single run they did get being helped along with an error. The Senators had two rallies, one in the first inning and another in the ninth. Sam Rice led his team's attack with three hits in five times up. Manush made two. Andrews pitched fairly well for Boston, but he could not keep pace with Weaver.

Clint Brown and Willis Hudlin each won a game for the Indians yesterday. Brown pitched the opener against the Browns and although hit hard most of the time, was effective in the pinches. Porter's homer accounted for two runs. The Indians made 19 safeties in the second engagement, four of them going to Joe Vosmik. Porter hit another homer in this game. The scores:

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	9	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	3

Batteries—Weaver and Spencer; Andrews, Welch and Jolley. Losing pitcher—Andrews. Umpires—Dinneen and Owens. Time—1h. 38m.

AT CLEVELAND

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	x	5	12	1
St Louis	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	2

Batteries—Brown and Sewell; Fischer and Ferrell. Umpires—Moriarty, Hildebrand and Guthrie. Time—1h. 42m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	3	1	1	2	0	4	0	0	x	11	19	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	1

Batteries—Hudlin and Myatt; Hadley, Hebert, Cooney and Bengough. Losing pitcher — Hadley. Umpires — Hildebrand, Guthrie and Moriarty. Time—1h. 46m.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Minneapolis	96	66	.593
Columbus	87	72	.547
Milwaukee	85	75	.531
Indianapolis	83	76	.522
Toledo	82	79	.509
Kansas City	78	83	.484
St. Paul	68	93	.422
Louisville	63	98	.391

RESULTS SEPT. 20

St. Paul 8, Kansas City 4.
Kansas City 5, St. Paul 1.
Milwaukee 7, Minneapolis 6.
Milwaukee 8, Minneapolis 4.
Indianapolis at Louisville (postponed).
Toledo at Columbus (postponed).

ARMY WINS SERVICES SWIMMING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALDERSHOT, Eng.—The Army scored its fourth successive victory here Sept. 5 when the annual inter-services swimming championships were contested. It totaled 91½ points against the Royal Navy's 70½ and the Royal Air Force's 66. In the series of water-polo matches the results were: Royal Navy defeated Royal Air Force, 6 goals to 1; Royal Navy defeated the Army, 2 goals to 1; the Army defeated Royal Air Force, 4 goals to 3.

AMATEUR GAMES POSTPONED

DAYTON, Ohio, Sept. 21 (AP)—With a steady rain falling up until scheduled time for the contests, all games in the National Baseball Federation of the United States Tournament yesterday afternoon were called off. These included contests between Cleveland and New Haven; Cincinnati and Pontiac; Detroit and Fort Wayne, and Flint and Newcomerstown. They will be played today.

MOUSETTE AND CHOLETTE SAIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC CITY, Que., Sept. 21—Jack Mousette and Jules Cholette, two of Hull's outstanding hockey stars, left here last week-end in the Canadian Pacific Railway liner Empress of Britain to play under the colors of the Racing Club of Paris. Mousette was an outstanding star on the All-Star-Ottawa district team which did so well in Europe last year.

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BESFORD WINS IN RECORD TIME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CROYDON, Eng.—John C. P. Besford, of South Manchester, bettered his own record when retaining the English national 150-yard backstroke swimming championship here during the course of the Waddon Swimming Club's annual gala Sept. 7. His time of 1h. 48s., eclipsed by ⅗s. his previous record time for the race which he made last year. Besford had little difficulty in winning for he took the lead after just over 100 yards had been covered and finished by a margin of 3⅘s. in front of his nearest rival, E. W. Cross of Birkenhead. H. Marsden, Glasgow, occupied third place and H. G. Deane, Penguin S. C., London, was fourth. Another event in this very successful gala was the Southern Counties diving championship for boys. In this Douglas W. Hider of the promoting club was narrowly defeated by two points by Louis Marchant, South London, who totaled 79.

McLEAN WINS IRISH GOLF TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Jack McLean, 21-year-old Glasgow golfer, who by winning this year's Scottish amateur championship became the youngest player ever to achieve this honor, gained further laurels on the Dollymount course near here Sept. 9 with a smashing victory in the 36 holes final of the Irish open amateur championship. McLean, who beat J. C. Brown of Waterford in the final, 9 and 8, was elated at retaining for Scotland the title which his fellow countryman, Eric A. McRuvie, on this occasion absent as a member of the British Walker Cup team, had won 12 months ago. The quality of the young Scot's golf is best gauged from his first nine holes which he shot in 33 strokes to gain a lead of 6 up.

HOWELL IS AGAIN WELSH CHAMPION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LLANELLY, S. Wales—Henry Howell, of Glamorganshire, achieved a remarkable record on the Ashburnham course near here, Sept. 8, when he won the Welsh amateur golf championship for the fourth year in succession and for the eighth time in all. In the 36-hole final he easily defeated H. E. Davies of Pennard by 7 and 6. Howell sprang right into the forefront of the golfing limelight during the quadrangular international championship in August when he vanquished champions of England, Scotland and Ireland in the persons of Eric W. Fiddian, Eric A. McRuvie and John Burke.

JANE McCULLOUGH WINS

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21 (AP)—Setting a new course record, Jane McCullough, 20-year-old player, yesterday won the two-day Farnum Memorial Cup golf tournament at the Llanerch Country Club, defeating two former national champions. Blazing a 77 yesterday for a new women's record, the young Philadelphian finished the 36 holes in 159, leading Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, in second place, and Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck, third. Mrs. Vare, five times United States titleholder, scored an 82 yesterday, making her two-day total 162. Mrs. Vanderbeck, who led with a 79 after the first day's play, finished with 163.

HUNGARY OARSMEN WIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia — Hungary took first place and Italy second in the international rowing races held here. The event was the most important sport function which has recently taken place in the Balkans. Most of the European nations participated. The main event, the eight-oared race, was won by a Yugoslavian crew from the Dalmatian city of Split.

LARGE FIELD IN SENIOR GOLF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Sept. 21—Mrs. A. E. Musen of Montreal, president of the Canadian Senior Women's Golf Association, announces a large field for the senior championship this year to be held over the course of the Royal York Golf Club, Toronto, Sept. 27-29. Mrs. Sidney Jones, Toronto, champion, will defend her title.

EVANS DEFENDS GOLF TITLE

WOLLASTON, Mass., Sept. 21—Brice S. Evans of the University Club retained his title of New England amateur left-handed golf champion, yesterday, by turning in a card of 158 for the 36 holes of play. H. L. Replogle, Sandy Burr Country Club, was second with 165 and Griffin Fallon of the Wollaston Golf Club, third, with 167.

TILDEN AND BARNES ADVANCE

BERLIN, Sept. 21 (AP)—William T. Tilden 2d and Bruce P. Barnes, representing the United States in the professional tennis championships opening here yesterday, won their first matches easily. The matches, billed as for the "world professional title," will continue through the week.

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CUBS CLINCH 1932 PENNANT

Cuyler's Long Hit Eliminates Pirates in National Race

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	89	61	.593
Pittsburgh	82	66	.554
Brooklyn	79	72	.523
Philadelphia	77	73	.513
Boston	76	75	.503
New York	68	80	.459
St. Louis	68	80	.459
Cincinnati	59	91	.393

RESULTS SEPT. 20

Chicago 5, Pittsburgh 2.
Pittsburgh 5, Chicago 0.
Brooklyn 3, Philadelphia 1.
New York 13, Boston 3.
St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 1.

Charlie Grimm and his Chicago Cubs, after a long hard struggle, this morning are champions of the National League, for the 1932 season at least. This was made certain yesterday when the Cubs won the first game of a double-header from Pittsburgh, 5 to 2, as Kiki Cuyler tripled with the bases full in the seventh inning. It is Grimm's first pennant victory as a manager and now he leads his Cubs against the New York Yankees, under his former leader Joe McCarthy, in the World Series which begins Sept. 28, in Yankee Stadium.

The second game of the double-header in Chicago ended in favor of the Pirates, 5 to 0, when the Cubs used most of their reserves in a makeshift lineup. The first contest was a tie going into the seventh inning and Jurges started a rally with a single. Guy Bush bunted and was safe, and then Herman sacrificed both men along. English was walked, filling the bases, which put it up to Cuyler. The veteran outfielder did just what was expected of him by driving in three runs with a long triple to left.

The Dodgers won from the Phillies yesterday, 3 to 1, and kept ahead of that club in the race for third place in the standing. A pair of homers accounted for the victory. Joe Stripp hit one in the third after Danny Taylor had singled, and Glenn Wright drove out another in the seventh. Watson Clark pitched well for the Dodgers.

The Giants pounded Boston pitching almost at will yesterday, defeating the Tribe, 13 to 3. Terry's boys connected with 17 safeties, Mel Ott leading the attack with two home runs, a double and single. Terry himself hit a homer for the Giants. Fred Fitzsimmons did the pitching and did not yield a run until the eighth. Arthur McLarney, former star athlete at State College of Washington, played the entire game at shortstop for the Giants, accepted two chances in the field without an error and drove in two runs with a double.

Tex Carleton limited the Cincinnati Reds to five scattered hits and helped the St. Louis Cardinals to a 3-to-1 victory. The Cards collected seven hits, one of them a long homer by George Puccinelli. Reese and Martin each made a pair of hits for the winners. The scores:

AT CHICAGO

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	x	5	10	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	2

Batteries—Bush and Hartnett; Swetonic and Grace. Umpires—Klem, Magerkurth and Pfirman. Time—1h. 54m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	10	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0

Batteries—Meine and Finney; Tinning, Yerkes and Hemsley, Taylor. Losing pitcher—Tinning. Umpires — Magerkurth, Pfirman and Klem. Time—1h. 21m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	9	0
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0

Batteries—Clark and Lopez; Holley, Rhem, Collins and Davis. Losing pitcher—Holley. Umpires—Moran and Donnelly. Time—1h. 45m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	x	3	7	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	0

Batteries—Carleton and Wilson; Frey, Kolp and Lombardi. Losing pitcher—Frey. Umpires—Quigley and Reardon. Time—1h. 34m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	0	0	1	3	3	5	0	x	13	17	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	9	1

Batteries—Fitzsimmons and Hogan; Betts, Pruett, Seibold, Frankhouse and Spohrer, Schulte. Losing pitcher—Betts. Umpires—Stark, Barr and Rigler. Time—1h. 43m.

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Overseas Tennis Stars Defeated

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 21 (AP)—Foreign competitors in the Pacific southwest tennis championships met strong opposition in the second round men's singles played yesterday as three of the seeded stars were eliminated by Californians.

At the same time the American favorites, headed by H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., United States and Wimbledon singles champion, kept their ranks intact as they moved into the third round.

Takeo Kuwabara, champion of Japan, Edward R. Avory, Britisher, and Manuel Alonso, former Spanish Davis Cup star, were left by the wayside.

Alan D. Herrington, former Stanford student, started the proceedings by eliminating Kuwabara in straight sets, 6—3, 6—4.

Hugh McArthur, slender San Diego State College sharpshooter, played probably the most brilliant game of the day when he set Alonso down after three long tilts. He took the lead by winning the first set, 9—7, standing on the baseline to match the clever Spaniard's play, stroke for stroke.

C. Gene Mako, University of Southern California freshman, defeated Avory in the other upset.

Vines had little trouble subduing Dick Belote, a fellow Pasadenan, 6—2, 6—4, and then went out with Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, to win their second-round doubles match from Howard McDavitt, South Pasadena, and Bob Roberts, Los Angeles, 6—1, 6—2.

The women's singles play entered the third round without upset. Carolin A. Babcock, Los Angeles, finalist in the national tourney this year, the favorite, and Mrs. L. A. Harper, Oakland, probably her most serious opponent, won easy victories. Miss Babcock turned back Dorothy Workman, Del Monte, Calif., 6—2 6—1, while Mrs. Harper won from Dr. Esther Bartosh, Los Angeles, 6—4, 6—2.

Results of other matches included:

SECOND ROUND—Men's Singles

John S. Olliff, Great Britain, defeated Charles Ortiz, Pasadena, Calif., 2—6, 7—5, 6—4.

SECOND ROUND—Men's Doubles

Manuel Alonso, Spain, and A. Giorgio de Stefani, Italy, defeated Howard Huntington and Farnum Warriner, both Los Angeles, 6—1, 6—0.

Frederick J. Perry and Henry W. Austin, Great Britain, defeated Larry Myers, Santa Monica, Calif., and Frank Westsmith, Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—4.

John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, and Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, defeated Bill Robertson, Santa Monica, and Jamie Del Amo, Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—2.

Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, and Joseph L. Coughlin, San Francisco, defeated Martin Cornica, and Jack Sisson, San Marino, Calif., 6—1, 8—6.

Harold Bartosh, Los Angeles, and Henry Prusoff, Seattle, defeated Vern Hughes, and Homer Hutton, Long Beach, 6—0, 13—11.

Jiro Sato and Takeo Kuwabara, Japan, defeated Val Gress and Saldini Biano, Los Angeles, 6—8, 6—3, 6—2.

SECOND ROUND—Mixed Doubles

Frederick J. Perry, Great Britain, and Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Bill Caughlan and Alice I. Marble, San Francisco, 6—0, 6—3.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., and Mae Oeurvorst, Wichita, Kan., 6—4, 6—1.

ENGLISH RAILWAY MEN WIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTLEIGH, Eng.—In the fourth annual athletic match between the railway men of England and France, decided here Sept. 10, the Englishmen won by 69 points against 114. England won all seven racing events, including the one-mile relay, while the Frenchmen won both the field events.

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NO UPSETS IN CANADIAN GOLF

One-Sided Matches Feature First Round of Women's Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Sept. 21—There were no upsets in the first round of match play in the twenty-seventh annual Canadian women's open golf championship at the Kanawaki Golf Club on Tuesday. In fact the matches were almost matters of routine as the draw was on the automatic system and the leaders in Monday's qualifying round opposed players who barely passed the test. The 16 players who advanced to the second round were among the first 19 in the qualifying, the three missing ones being members of The Royal Montreal Golf Club who were eliminated in the first round.

The majority of the matches were one-sided. Of the 16 matches only four progressed beyond the fourteenth hole. One of these went to the twentieth where Doris Taylor of Kanawaki defeated her club mate, Hope Cushing. They were all square at the turn, but the loser took a lead coming home which was wiped out on the last five holes. Another extra-hole match saw Douglas McIlwraith of Hamilton, Ontario junior champion, come from behind to eliminate Mrs. H. R. Pickens of the local Marlborough Golf Club at the nineteenth. Mrs. E. A. Millea of Lakeville, L. I., had the hardest match of the five United States qualifiers and she won 2 and 1 from Mrs. H. Soper of Royal Montreal.

Margery Kirkham of Forest Hills Golf Club, runner-up last year, and Mrs. C. S. Eddis, Rosedale Golf Club, Toronto, won by the biggest margins, 9 and 7. Miss Kirkham defeated Mrs. Stanley of Ottawa and Mrs. Eddis won from Mrs. Papineau of the Laval-sur-le-lac Club. Mrs. Alex Gold of the Beaconsfield Golf Club, Buckinghamshire, England, the medallist, won easily as did Peggy Wattles of Buffalo, N. Y.

Of the 16 survivors five are from the United States, one from England five from Montreal, three from Toronto, and one from Ottawa and Hamilton. Of the eight matches in the second round on Wednesday six are of an international nature, while the other two are All-Montreal district affairs.

CANADIAN WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPION-SHIP—First Round

Mrs. Alex Gold, Beaconsfield Golf Club, Buckinghamshire, England, defeated Mrs. Harvey Martin, Summerlea Golf Club, Lachine, Que., 5 and 4.

Evelyn Mills, Royal Ottawa Golf Club, defeated Mrs. Lawson Williams, The Royal Montreal Golf Club, 6 and 4.

Bernice Wall, Oshkosh, Wis., defeated Nora Hankin, Rosemere Golf Club, Rosemere, Que., 3 and 4.

Margaret Lockhart, The Royal Montreal Golf Club, defeated Lorna Blackburn, Royal Ottawa Golf Club, 5 and 4.

Margery Kirkham, Forest Hills Golf Club, Lachine, Que., defeated Mrs. G. Stanley, Ottawa Hunt and Golf Club, 9 and 7.

Fritzi Stifel, Wheeling, W. Va., defeated Mrs. Adair Gibson, Lambton Golf Club Ltd., Toronto, 6 and 5.

Maude E. Smith, Toronto Golf Club, Long Branch, defeated Mrs. F. W. Saunders, Kanawaki Golf Club, Montreal, 6 and 4.

Doris Taylor, Kanawaki Golf Club, Montreal, defeated Hope Cushing, Kanawaki Golf Club, at the twentieth hole.

Mrs. A. E. Millea, Lakeville, L. I., defeated Mrs. H. Soper, The Royal Montreal Golf Club, 2 and 1.

Molly Hankin, Rosemere Golf Club, Rosemere, Que., defeated Rosemary Tedford, Marlborough Golf Club, Cartierville, Que., 5 and 4.

Lucille Holland, Laval-sur-le-lac Club, Ste. Dorothee, Que., defeated Eleanor Lyle, Toronto Golf Club, Long Branch, 4 and 3.

Beatrice Gottlieb, Great Neck, L. I., defeated Mrs. N. K. Gordon, Rosemere Golf Club, Rosemere, Que., 6 and 5.

Mrs C. S. Eddis, Rosedale Golf Club, Bedford Park, Toronto, defeated Mrs. L. Papineau, Laval-sur-le-lac Club, Ste. Dorothee, Que., 9 and 7.

Mrs. F. J. Mulqueen, Toronto Golf Club, Long Branch, defeated Mrs. J. P. MacIntosh, The Royal Montreal Golf Club, 7 and 6.

Peggy Wattles, Buffalo, N. Y., defeated Mrs. J. A. Cameron, Islemere Golf Club, Ste. Dorothee, Que., 8 and 6.

Douglas McIlwraith, Hamilton, defeated Mrs. H. R. Pickens, Marlborough Golf Club, Cartierville, Que., 1 up (19 holes).

'Snub-Nosed' Submarine With Wheels Launched

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 21 (AP)—The Explorer, a baby submarine designed by Mr. Simon Lake, was transported to a dock Monday for tests to determine its practicability in salvage work and in harvesting undersea products.

As a crew placed a rigging on the wharf to lower the 18-foot craft into the water, Mr. Lake said he believed his newest invention would revolutionize harvesting of oysters and clams, and would greatly extend the scope of sponge fishing. Mr. Lake expressed the opinion that the Explorer would stop destruction of oyster crops, due to blind dredging.

The snub-nosed submarine is equipped with wheels for traction on the bed of the sea. It is manned by six seasoned under-water sailors, including Mr. Frank Crilly of Verona, N. J., who made the under-ice polar voyage aboard the Nautilus with Sir Hubert Wilkins.

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Facts About Major League Ball Players—No. 92

RICHARD T. (DICK) PORTER
Cleveland Indians, American League

Born in Princess Anne, Md., Dec. 31, 1902. Five feet 10 inches in height and weighs about 180 pounds. A left-handed batter and right-handed thrower. First played organized baseball with the Baltimore club of the International League in 1921 as an outfielder. Was with Baltimore in '21, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27 and '28. Cleveland purchased him in 1928. His major league record:

	Position	Games	Bat Avg.
1928—Cleveland, American League	OF-2b	71	.328
1930—Cleveland, American League	OF	119	.350
1931—Cleveland, American League	OF	114	.312

FLOOD CONTROL FUNDS ALLOTTED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—Allotment of funds for river and harbor and flood control projects under the Garner-Wagner Relief Act, total $41,577,260, the War Department has announced. The amount included $15,500,000 for flood control work and $26,077,260 for rivers and harbors.

The Garner-Wagner bill provided that $30,000,000 might be used for river and harbor projects heretofore authorized and $15,500,000 to carry on flood control work previously authorized.

MISS WILSON TURNS IN A 75

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., Sept. 21—A number of the women who are to compete in the women's United States golf championship tournaments over the Salem Country Club course next week practiced on the links yesterday. Enid Wilson, champion of Great Britain, played a practice match with J. M. Batchelder and turned in the best card reported for the day, a 75. Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, former British, Canadian and United States champion, had a card of 79. Mrs. Opal S. Hill, women's western champion, had an 81 and Ruth Batchelder, Brae Burn Country Club, had a 94.

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THE HOME FORUM

On Writing Out-of-Doors

"WHY do you not go to the pavilion in the garden and do your writing there?"

Why not indeed? The suggestion pleased me. The afternoon was full of sunshine, and a little warm south wind stirred the flag on the mast by the pavilion. I recalled the fine scorn with which Stevenson condemned ablutions in a chamber; the gusto with which he demanded a pool in the great out-of-doors for his wash basin. And I felt something of the same sentiment about writing. Oh, the dismal business of being shut up in a study with pens and pencils and typewriter, and the rest of the tools of the trade! Oh, the brisk delight of setting down one's ideas in natural surroundings!

Yet I had misgivings as I took up my typewriter. That machine was designed for indoors. Outdoors it would be anomalous. It would not be in keeping with the line of rose bushes before the pavilion. I decided that a fountain pen would, after all, be a less conspicuous blot on the landscape. At least it would be silent, and would mingle no inharmonious click-click with the soft sound of the running water.

The pavilion, you must know, stands high above the house. It is built on a terrace which is approached by steep paths. They are irregular paths, zigzagging among the flower beds; for so had I planned to give myself surprises at every turn. On this beautiful day, when I would work in the garden, the zigzagging paths proved to be a snare. They offered not so much surprises as temptations at every angle. I must pause by the hortensias, and consider whether the elderberry tree was in danger of overshadowing them. The pinks which bordered the stream were interspersed with weeds which must be uprooted. The stocks and the sweet Williams made such a colorful picture that I decided to multiply them next year—perhaps to plant some of them with lupins. There was a little round patch of begonias which had pleased me for several years; and now I had virtually resolved to do away with it and to construct a cress pond in its stead. Was I not making a mistake? Happily at this point there is a stone bench; and I could sit down to think about the matter. There should be no precipitation in altering a garden; I must weigh the advantages against the disadvantages.

Besides, it was pleasant there on the stone bench which was shaded by branches pulled down by their burden of apples. There should be a plentiful crop of apples. It is curious that in such a good apple year there are so few plums. On the other hand, I could not complain of my strawberries which had lasted late into the season. The peaches and pears, too, were excellent. My gardener had told me that my potatoes were the best in the village, and I could well believe him. The vegetables, as a whole, had come up admirably—the peas and the beans, the leeks and the carrots, and above all the artichokes which are not easily raised in these parts. Perhaps my only disappointment was the non-ripening of the American sweet corn — Golden Bantam and Country Gentleman. I must have sown them too late . . . I had sat down, however, not to sum up my successes and my failures, but to decide between the begonias and the cress. Nor should this problem be solved immediately; my particular job on this glorious afternoon was, I recalled, to set down some observations on the political situation in Spain.

So I rose from the stone bench and resolutely made my way to the pavilion. Unfortunately, the dahlias caught my eye. They tell me that the pompon type of dahlia is out of fashion, and that I should abandon this flower for the cactus type. Could anything be more absurd? What have fashions to do with flowers? I shall stick to the pompon type, though I am the last to like it. It is so with the moss rose. That also, I am informed, is outmoded. So much the worse for the mode.

And now I have mounted sufficiently high to look down the central alley of gladiolas and French marigolds. There is no doubt it is the most splendid thing in the garden—a long line of lcv golden flowers contrasting with the many colors of the tall stalks, and behind them, on either side, the green lawns. Another halt must be made, and happily there is here a wooden bench which commands an excellent view of the lower slopes of the garden. I sat there so long that I forgot my "Statesman's Year Book" and my Spanish dictionary. The other books had already been left behind, probably on the stone bench under the apple tree.

Finally I decided that this kind of behavior would never do. I had already wasted—but had I really wasted?—half the afternoon, and I must now get to work. The article which I had intended to write had presented itself vividly in my study; without any effort I could have dictated it from the first word to the last, and in doing so I should merely have been reading aloud something already written on the tablets of my mind. Yet, singularly enough, the mental writing was becoming blurred. There were whole passages almost obliterated. They had faded as the colors of certain stuffs exposed to the sunshine fade. Still, it would be easy to reconstruct them, and if I lost no more time I could finish before the bell rang for tea. Accordingly, with renewed resolve, I climbed the steps which led up to the terrace and made straight for the pavilion.

The scene that was spread before me was familiar but always interesting. On my right was the little lake with the rose-covered island in the middle. The water was transparent and the fish could be seen swimming in fan formation. On the left were fields in which cattle grazed. I spread out my paper, I took my pen; but I could not be expected to refrain from a last glance at the roofs of the village below. They were curious roofs, of all shapes and heights and angles — some startlingly red, others gray, and they were of slate, of tiles, of thatch. The great square tower of the church, built eight centuries ago, was white in the sunshine, surmounted by a dark steeple. Beyond the village was the high road, and I could discern vehicles moving in both directions. Then there was, beyond the high road, the plain in which were sheaves of wheat, incredibly small at this distance. And then were the railway lines, shining brightly. At this moment a train came into view. There is nothing more fascinating than to watch the approach and progress of a train. I saw it come from the town three miles away and pass before my village and clatteringly disappear on its way to the sea. Next to trains, barges are good to watch—I am not sure that they are not better than trains on an idle summer afternoon. The river flows parallel with the high road and the railroad; and on it was an endless procession of boats. Behind were the hills. They were remarkably clear, and the clusters of houses and the patterns of the fields on the slopes were as plain as a picture. Here and there, some of them standing up bare, and others partly hidden in foliage, were the châteaux which are plentiful on these uplands. One of them—that which is almost opposite my pavilion—was the home of one of the sweetest of French poets. Above was the pine forest — a dark irregular mass. The sky was a blue background, but an occasional cloud, throwing its shadow on the hills, surprisingly changed the aspect of châteaux, villages, patterned fields, and pine forest. I like to watch these changes; they are the marriage of the two ideas of permanence and of evanescence.

But now I must seriously begin my task. It would not be difficult if the birds would only cease their singing. I do not pretend to much bird lore, but as I listen I can name most of the songsters. They flash across my vision with a whir of wings and a glimpse of color. There is so much going on out-of-doors—nothing is ever really still. There is always something to see and to hear, and it is all agreeable. I wish I had brought my Wordsworth; though I know much of Wordsworth by heart. But, on second thought, should one read poetry in the open air? Poetry is all around and need not be put into verses.

What is that sound? Is it not the bell for tea? Strange how the afternoon has worn away and not a line written! Well, I can write the article after tea.

"Did I not tell you," said my counselor, "that you would be able to work well out-of-doors? Was it not better in the pavilion than in the study?"

"It was altogether delightful," I replied. SISLEY HUDDLESTON.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Jane Nevin: From a Portrait Bust by Miss Leila Usher

MISS LEILA USHER, whose bust of "Jane Nevin" stands foremost among the sculptored heads of children, is a New York artist who has won honors both in this country and abroad. Too infrequently does a sculptor catch so completely the elusive quality of childhood as revealed in the work of this artist. With subtle cunning, she has caught and held the alertness and vitality of her young model. Especially interesting is her treatment of the texture and swirl of the hair, and her expressive touch about the eyes makes them peculiarly "alive." Deft, also, is the chiseling of the small retroussé nose. Miss Usher tells us that Jane Nevin "was a darling." Having seen this charming portrait, one finds it a simple matter to concede that the artist made a conservative statement.

Miss Usher has exhibited in all the important salons, both in this country and abroad. Her work has been praised in Vienna, in London and in Paris. A signal honor was conferred upon her when one of her busts was accepted for exhibition at the International Art Exposition in Rome.

Of special significance to Americans is Miss Usher's medallion of Maj. John Wesley Powell, an impressive memorial erected by the United States Government. It stands at Sentinel Point and overlooks the Grand Canyon, the scene of Major Powell's now famous expedition. Another important work is Miss Usher's memorial of Elijah Kellogg, educator and beloved writer of books for young people. Set in the wall of Massachusetts Hall, at Bowdoin College, and constituting a striking tribute to this noted author, the bronze has brought additional honor to the artist through her skillful modeling of a full-face portrait in the difficult medium of bas-relief.

Busts and bas-reliefs by Miss Usher are to be found in the Agassiz Museum, at Harvard College, at Johns Hopkins, Tuskegee, Hampton Institute and numerous other colleges, museums and institutions. Miss Usher lived abroad for a number of years, and her studio at Rockport, Massachusetts, is filled with choice objects of art which she has collected during her wanderings in Europe.

Song of Starlings

We've watched the starlings flocking past the statues
That we have often seen in other cities—
Hope, Justice, Commerce—and have heard them sing
Unvarying songs that are their memories—
Memories of winds that they've been blown by,
And rivers bordered with their beds of sedges,
And level lands on which are empty folds.
Daylight dims, and we
May not return to where a lamp
Beams, making a room familiar, and a wife
Tells of the children's doings: we hear the starlings
As we have heard them often in other cities,
Around other cupolas, along other cornices,
In sunless parks bunched on the top of trees,
And see around us bleak, monotonous fields
Our hearts must ever hold—theirs are these songs—
These are the songs that most touch us exiles!

—PADRAIC COLUM. "Poems."

The Young Scott Children

Scott was a great lover of the plain human child, such as were his own, for the young Scotts had none of the precocious brilliance of Marjorie Fleming. As soon as they could move about they became his companions, and were allowed to run in and out of his study as they pleased. He disliked the idea of boarding-schools, so the girls had a governess, while the boys went to the High School in Edinburgh, and at Ashestiel were tutored by their father, who yawned prodigiously over the Latin grammar. He taught them old songs and tales, played with them, rode and walked with them, and let them sit up to supper as a reward of virtue—that close companionship which is the greatest formative force in childhood. Above all he taught them his own cheerful stoicism. . . .

In that household there was little talk of modern books and none at all of the father's work. Apart from the fact that he did not regard his own poetry as of supreme merit, Scott had the good sense to see that an atmosphere of domestic admiration is bad for both admired and admirer. James Ballantyne once asked Sophia what she thought of *The Lady of the Lake*, and her answer was, "Oh, I have not read it. Papa says there's nothing so bad for young people as reading bad poetry." Young Walter was dubbed *The Lady of the Lake* at the High School, and, not having heard of the work, assumed that he had been called a girl, and engaged in violent fisticuffs. But the supreme instance of that indifference to their father's poetic fame which the father so notably shared is Lockhart's tale of how the same boy was once cross-examined by one of Scott's colleagues in the Court as to why people made so much fuss about his father. The child pondered for a little and then answered gravely: "It's commonly *him* that sees the hare sitting."—JOHN BUCHAN, in "Sir Walter Scott."

Nocturne

The surges gushed and sounded,
The blue was the blue of June,
And low above the brightening east
Floated a shred of moon.

The woods were black and solemn,
The night winds large and free,
And in your thought a blessing seemed
To fall on land and sea.

—W. E. HENLEY. "Poems."

SANTIDAD Y FELICIDAD

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

HAY muchas personas que consideran la santidad y la felicidad como una combinación imposible, y creen que tienen que elegir entre las dos. Pero en realidad estas dos cualidades, si se entienden fundamentalmente, son complementarias; y la experiencia humana prueba este hecho. Es cosa conocida generalmente que el individuo común parece expuesto a encontrarse con obstáculos, con depresión mental y resistencia a sus esfuerzos conscienzudos. ¿No es eso tal vez porque está pensando de sí mismo como de un ser independiente de Dios?—el cual es el único creador y sostenedor del hombre y de todas sus facultades de inteligencia. Aquel que piense de sí mismo como meramente material, y se esfuerce por progresar partiendo de esta base, se parecería a un hombre buscando el cielo dentro de una cueva. Debido al influjo benéfico que la Ciencia Cristiana ejerce sobre el carácter, uno encuentra progreso, alegría, y promoción justificada; porque cada paso hacia arriba es dado con humildad y bajo la dirección de Dios, la Mente divina, que es todo sabiduría. El depender en Dios aumenta aquellas cualidades en el ser humano que le hacen digno de confianza.

El apóstol Pablo compara el amor al dinero, la avaricia, la desilusión y el dolor penetrante de tantas amarguras con los tesoros verdaderos que en el fondo de su corazón cada uno está buscando. Así escribe: "Mas tú, oh hombre de Dios, huye de estas cosas, y sigue tras la justicia, la piedad, la fe, el amor, la paciencia, la mansedumbre" (según la Versión Moderna de la Biblia). ¿Cuándo se ha conseguido jamás felicidad permanente y exito por medio de la impaciencia y de la arrogancia, del pesimismo y del odio?

Hay quien crea tal vez que el ejercicio de la paciencia y de la mansedumbre le harían perder terreno en la vida cotidiana. Y eso quizá sucedería, si estas cualidades no estuvieran respaldadas por la fuerza espiritual que a la vez desenmascara y vence el mal. El que combata por los derechos del verdadero hombre espiritual, no se encontrará privado de sus derechos humanos.

La santidad, tal como se entiende en la Ciencia Cristiana, es lo opuesto de la justificación propia y de la condenación o el desprecio de nuestros semejantes; y la mansedumbre es una cualidad poderosa, porque evita el vórtice de la voluntad personal y mantiene la autoridad tranquila de la reflexión espiritual. El que llegue a comprender la alegría y el poder de estas dos cualidades no necesita forzar su camino por la vida a empellones y codazos. Guarda sus codos a su lado y por lo tanto está menos expuesto a encontrarse con otros codos. La Ciencia Cristiana demuestra que no hay necesidad para la rivalidad, puesto que cada objeto en la creación de Dios tiene su propia herencia y dote. Y sabiendo que esto es un hecho consumado, el científico cristiano se ha dispuesto a demostrarlo en su experiencia cotidiana.

En su Mensaje a La Iglesia Madre del año 1901 (Pág. 34) Mary Baker Eddy escribe: "La santidad o el cristianismo es una necesidad humana: el hombre no puede vivir sin santidad; no tiene inteligencia, salud, esperanza, ni felicidad sin ella." Es precisamente por creer muchas personas que la felicidad y la salud se encuentran en lo material y en lo físico, que pierden éstas al depender en medios equivocados. Alguna vez cada uno de nosotros seremos destinados para ser atraídos por el Espíritu para libertarnos del sufrimiento y del fracaso. Paso por paso descubrirá la humanidad que la santidad no es cosa superflua o de gusto o disposición individuales, sino una verdadera necesidad humana. De los frutos de un denso materialismo, que se manifiesta tan a menudo en enfermedad, descontento y perplejidad, el estudiante de la Ciencia Cristiana se vuelve a los frutos invertidos de la espiritualidad, que incluyen salud, previsión y profunda satisfacción.

Entre los ingredientes que componen la felicidad hay "simplicidad y sinceridad de Dios" (según la versión inglesa de la Biblia), de las cuales San Pablo escribió a los Corintios. La simplicidad le libra a uno de las redes de designios intrincados y contradictorios, como también de la tensión y la rivalidad de una vida complicada y elaborada. Y la "sinceridad de Dios" quita la necesidad de la emboscadura temerosa, la ostentación, o la tentativa del engaño. En su significación más elevada la simplicidad y la sinceridad tienen los fines siguientes,—a saber: apoderarse de la cosas esenciales, hermosear el carácter, progresar por medio del servicio abnegado a los demás y establecer integridad en las relaciones humanas. La persona que es sencilla y sincera no trata de conseguir el fin del ensalzamiento personal, sino otros ideales más elevados. Aunque las gentes están generalmente alertas para proteger sus posesiones materiales, hay muchas que sin saberlo exponen su carácter, que es su tesoro principal, a influencias degradantes. Y—¿qué lazos justificables puede haber entre personas, que no sean los de la bondad, la veracidad, la justicia, la misericordia, la pureza, el cariño inmutable? Estos lazos resisten y sobreviven la tensión impuesta muchas veces a las relaciones y empresas humanas.

Otro aspecto de la santidad es él de la salud. ¿Es concebible que el propósito divino incluya vida sin salud? La Ciencia Cristiana demuestra, que nadie necesita ser privado de la vida, la salud y la felicidad, si estos frutos del Espíritu se buscan allí donde tienen su orígen. La santidad, dice San Pablo, "para todo aprovecha, teniendo la promesa de la vida que ahora es, y de la que ha de ser." Aquí el apóstol representa la santidad como abarcando el abismo entre lo que se suele considerar como vida presente y lo que llamamos "el más allá," el uno material y temporal, el otro espiritual y eterno. Solo Dios es la Vida; y puesto que la Vida se expresa eternamente en santidad, la Ciencia Cristiana restablece la salud y la armonía sobre esta base.

En SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy expone claramente la Ciencia de la existencia verdadera y las reglas para alcanzarla. De un estudio de este libro podemos entender, que la felicidad no se puede considerar a la merced de las circunstancias o dependiente del capricho de otra persona, sino unida para siempre a la santidad verdadera, y al entendimiento espiritual; por lo tanto al alcance de todos.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

To an Indian Leopard Cub

Oh, little one, with silky, spotted fur,
I will remember your strange dignity:
In your great cage, barred from all wanderings,
You stop to look with serious, questioning gaze
On those who come to watch you and admire
Your tawny coat of spotted, silky fur.

Child of the jungle, with what native grace
You travel back and forth with padded feet
That should be wandering some tangled trail
In the dim hush of some remote retreat!
No one looks long into your golden eyes
That shine like topaz pools of glowing light:
Aloof, apart from all the passers-by,
You almost make me think that I can hear
Strange noises of the jungle echoing here—
The swish of tall, green grasses in the breeze;
The distant sound of a cool waterfall;
A weird, soft stirring in the forest trees
That weave a thick, dense tangle over all.
You, in your tawny, bright austerity,
Have never seen that distant wonderland,
Although the sign that hangs above your cage
Says plainly, "Indian Leopard"; yet you stay,
Pacing your barred, bare house from day to day,
And here, in your enforced captivity,
You bear yourself with still simplicity,
Holding your sleek head high with royal grace
And gazing far beyond this noisy place
With cool, still wonder in your golden eyes
That look at once so innocent and wise.

I do not like to leave your tall, barred cage,
Oh, Indian Leopard, of such tender age!

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG.

Godlikeness and Happiness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY people regard Godlikeness and happiness as an impossible combination, and think they must make their choice between the two. But in reality these two qualities, basically understood, are complementary; and human experience evidences this fact. It is a matter of common observation that the average individual seems liable to encounter obstacles, mental depression, resistance to conscientious effort. May not this be because he is thinking of himself as independent of God, who is the sole creator and upholder of man and all his intelligent faculties? One who thinks of himself as merely material, and strives to progress from this basis, is as one seeking for the sky from within a cave. Owing to the beneficent influence of Christian Science on character, one meets with progress, joy, and rightful advance, because every upward footstep is taken in humility and under the jurisdiction of God, the all-wise divine Mind. Dependence upon God promotes dependability in a human being.

The Apostle Paul contrasts the love of money, covetousness, disillusion, and the piercing of many sorrows with the real treasures which, in his heart, everyone is really seeking. So he writes, "But thou, O man of God, flee these things; and follow after righteousness, godliness, faith, love, patience, meekness." How much permanent happiness and success have ever been achieved through impatience and arrogance, through pessimism and hate?

Some may believe that the practice of patience and meekness would cause them to lose ground in daily life. This might in fact follow if these qualities were not backed by spiritual strength, which is the unmasker and master of evil. One who fights for the rights of true spiritual manhood will not find himself deprived of his human rights.

As understood in Christian Science, godliness is the opposite of self-righteousness and condemnation or scorn of one's fellows; and meekness is a mighty quality because it avoids the vortex of self-will and maintains the calm authority of spiritual reflection. One who learns the joy and power of these two qualities does not need to elbow his way through life. He keeps his elbows at his side, and is therefore less likely to encounter other elbows. Christian Science makes it plain that there is no necessity for rivalry, since every object in God's creation has its own inheritance and endowment. This being so, the Christian Scientist sets himself to prove the fact in daily experience.

In her Message to The Mother Church for 1901 (p. 34) Mary Baker Eddy writes, "Godliness or Christianity is a human necessity: man cannot live without it; he has no intelligence, health, hope, nor happiness without godliness." It is precisely because many an individual believes happiness and health to be centered in materiality and physicality that through just this mistaken dependence he loses them. Eventually one and all are destined to be drawn Spiritward for release from suffering and failure. Step by step will humanity discover that godliness is not a superfluity, not a matter of individual taste or disposition, but a practical human necessity. From the fruits of dense materialism, too often appearing as sickness, dissatisfaction, puzzlement, the student of Christian Science turns to the reverse fruits of spirituality, which include health, foresight, profound satisfaction.

Among the ingredients of happiness are "simplicity and godly sincerity," of which Paul wrote to the Corinthians. Simplicity rescues one from intricate, self-contradictory aims; also from the stress and rivalry of elaborate living. And "godly sincerity" does away with the necessity for anxious camouflage, ostentation, or attempted deception. In their highest signification, simplicity and sincerity have these aims, namely, to lay hold on essentials, to beautify character, to progress through unselfed service, to establish integrity in human relationships. The individual who is simple and sincere does not seek the goal of personal recognition, but of high standards. Although people in general are alert in protecting their material possessions, many unwittingly expose their character, their chief asset, to degrading influences. Yet what tenable links are there between individuals other than those of goodness, veracity, justice, mercy, purity, invariable kindness? These links stand and survive the strain often involved in human relationships and enterprises.

Another aspect of godliness is that which relates to health. Is it conceivable that the divine purpose should include life minus health? Christian Science makes it plain that none need be deprived of life, health, or happiness if they will seek these fruits of the Spirit at their source. "Godliness," writes Paul, "is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come." Here the apostle presents godliness as spanning the abyss between what has been thought of as present life and after life, the one material and temporal, and the other spiritual and eternal. God alone is Life; and because Life is forever expressed in Godlikeness, Christian Science restores health and harmony on this basis.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy lucidly presents the Science of real being and the rules for its attainment. From a perusal of this book it is apparent that happiness is not to be regarded as the sport of circumstance, or as dependent upon another's whim, but as forever wedded to true Godlikeness and spiritual understanding; therefore within reach of all.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.]

Amber Land

Had you, perchance, been sightseeing in Syria some two-and-twenty centuries ago—and had you had a letter of introduction to a rising young general named Alexander, who commanded the Macedonian expeditionary forces in that region, it is quite conceivable that, being a foreigner, you might have been invited to drop in at his tent toward nightfall. . . .

"Pardon me, sir," you might have remarked during the meal, by way of making conversation, "but may I be so bold as to inquire where you obtained that beautiful necklace you are wearing?"

"This?" he doubtless would have replied, fingering the string of translucent, highly polished, butter-colored beads that hung about his neck. "Oh, this was given to me by a rich Phœnician merchant in Sidon. It is made of a substance which he called 'northern gold' and he told me that he had picked it up while on a trading trip to a country in the far north, near the edge of the world, on the shores of the icy ocean. Inveterate travelers and traders, these Phœnicians."

If you had pursued your investigations you would have learned that these beads of "northern gold" were carved from the resin of fossilized pine trees in Lieutva, an obscure and inaccessible country on the southern side of the Baltic Sea. For the inhabitants of Lieutva, whom we call Lithuanians, were carrying on a thriving trade with the East long before the Christian era, as conclusively proved by the coins of Alexander the Great. . . .

From the coast of Lithuania and from the shores of the adjacent promontory of Samland in East Prussia comes most of the world's supply of amber. . . . Amber, as you doubtless know, is a petrified gum from the pine trees that, before the Ice Age, covered a stretch of land over which the Baltic Sea now flows.

Amber is obtained by various methods. Fragments of the butter-colored substance torn from the seafloor are cast up by the waves and collected at ebb-tide. Sometimes the searchers wade into the sea and with long-handled nets drag in the seaweed containing entangled masses of amber; or they dredge from boats in shallow water, raking up the amber from between the rocks as the fishermen of Chesapeake Bay rake up oysters. Though the great amber merchants of Königsberg, long the center of the industry, formerly carried on extensive dredging operations in the Kurische Haff, most of the amber on the market today is obtained by mining, the deposits being worked either as open pits or by means of underground galleries. A picturesque and profitable business, this quest for "northern gold."—E. ALEXANDER POWELL, in "Undiscovered Europe."

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PRICES SHOOT FORWARD WITH STEEL LEADING

Best Rally Market Has Had in Some Time—Rails Strong

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—Bullish enthusiasm, which had been waiting for further evidence of a pickup in business, flowered out today in the best rally the stock market had seen in 10 days.

Buying quickly spread, after a brisk rally at the opening, to a wide list of industrial and utility stocks. Prices were pushed upward vigorously in more active dealings, many transactions appearing on the tape of 1000 to 6000 shares.

Stocks soared with only minor interruptions, prices holding around their best levels for the session in the late trading.

U. S. Steel was up more than 5 points, and Bethlehem about 4. Gains of 2 to 7 were held by Case, Harvester, General Motors, American Can, General Electric, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific and Anaconda.

U. S. Steel preferred gained 9 points. Sales approximated 4,000,000 shares.

The weekly electric power production figures showed for the week ended Sept. 17 a gain of 32,465,000 kilowatt hours over the week before, but were 11.2 per cent below the corresponding 1931 figure, contrasted with a decline of 8.7 the week before. This widening of the gap compared with last year was attributed to the fact that the usual September increase in manufacturing activity started one week earlier this year than usual.

Since Aug. 27, the National Electric Light Association statement showed, power production had increased up to Sept. 17 by 40,000,000 kilowatt hours compared with 25,127,000 in the like period last year.

Additional railroad traffic reports were accepted favorably in Wall Street. Pennsylvania loadings for the week ended Sept. 17 were 86,047 cars, compared with 74,060 the previous week; Missouri Pacific reported 22,517, compared with 19,087; St. Louis-San Francisco 14,228, compared with 11,594, and Missouri, Kansas & Texas 7606, compared with 6052.

After making allowance in the preceding week for Labor Day influences, most observers accepted the current statements as an indication that improvement was slightly more than seasonal.

Led by the low-priced rails and United States Government issues, the bond market rebounded today with all classes reaching for upper levels.

Notwithstanding some sporadic profit-taking, the majority of listed loans held most of their gains. A number of utility and industrial specialties made notable recoveries, and foreign bonds exhibited a firm tone.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Buoyant; Steel and Telephone lead broad advance.

Bonds: Strong; rails buoyant.

Curb: Strong; leaders rise sharply.

Foreign exchanges: Firm; sterling easy.

Cotton: Higher; unfavorable weekly weather; higher cables.

Sugar; Higher; firmer spot market.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Firm; good export sales; bullish acreage estimate Kansas.

Corn: Firm; sympathy firmness wheat; firm cash market.

Cattle: Steady to lower.

Hogs: Active and steady to weak.

DIVIDENDS

Northern States Power Company of Delaware declared a dividend of $1.50 on the class A common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 30. Previously $2 was paid quarterly.

Northern Indiana Public Service Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the 7 per cent preferred, $1.50 on the 6 per cent preferred, and $1.37½ on the 5½ per cent preferred, all payable Oct. 14 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Public Service Company of Indiana declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the $7 prior preferred and $1.50 on the $6 prior preferred, both payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Garlock Packing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 24.

Spicer Manufacturing Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the $3 preferred, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Merchants National Bank of New Bedford, Mass., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Harvard Trust Company, Cambridge, Mass., declared the regular dividend of $1, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Webster & Atlas National Bank, Boston, Mass., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 27.

Title Guarantee & Trust Company, New York, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 80 cents, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 22.

Link-Belt Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Canada Dry Ginger Ale declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 1.

Providence-Washington Insurance Company declared a dividend of 15 cents per share (1½ per cent), payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 22. A dividend of 45 cents a share was paid in March, but action on a quarterly disbursement in June was deferred. In 1931 the company paid an aggregate of $2.20 a share.

Moody's Investors Service, New York, declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the participating preferred stock, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 1.

Twin State Gas & Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the 7 per cent prior lien stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Tech Hughes Gold Mines, Ltd., declares the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Mountain States Power Company declares the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Oct. 20 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Holly Development Company declares the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30.

R. H. Macy & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 21.

Otis Elevator Company declared a dividend of 25 cents a common share, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30, compared with a previous quarterly rate of 37½ cents.

BEET SUGAR CROP

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 21—Great Western Sugar Company will begin slicing the 1932 sugar beet crop the first week in October, when deliveries begin. All of its 21 factories will operate this season and the pay roll will be increased to 6000 from 1500 wage-earners. Production in Great Western territory is estimated at 2,800,000 tons from 324,638 acres to be harvested. This is an increase of 38,000 tons over estimates as of Aug. 15. The average will be a little better than 12¾ tons to the acre. The amount of initial payments to farmers has not been determined.

WEDNESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 21	Last Sept. 20
3	¾		Abitibi Pow & P	100	1½	¾	1½	1¼
9¼	2½		Adams Express	3900	8¼	7	8¼	8¼
30¾	12	2	Adams Millis	1100	18¼	17	18¼	16½
14	9½		Addressograph	400	12½	12¼	12½	12½
16½	4½	1.60	Advance Rumely	400	3	3	3	
63½	38½	4½	Affiliated Prod	1100	9	8½	9	8
3½	½		Air Reduction	5100	61½	57⅞	61½	56
36⅝	7¾	.50	Airway Elec App	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2
3⅝	⅜		Alaska-Juneau	700	10⅜	9¾	10⅜	10
8¼	¾		Alleghany Corp	2100	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	2½
88¼	42½	6½	Allegh pf ww xxx	200	6¼	6	6¼	5¼
15⅜	4		Allied Chem	21100	83½	77	82¾	74½
10	4½		Allis Chalmers	1400	11⅞	10⅜	11⅝	9½
2¼	¾		Alpha Port Cem	600	10	10	10	
27¾	12	2	Amal Leather	300	3½	2	2½	
6	¼		Amerada	300	31½	21½	21½	21½
15½	3½		Am Ag Ch Conn	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	
22½	5		Am Ag Ch Del	400	11¾	10¾	11	
2⅛	¾		Am Bank Note	700	18	15¾	18	15
17⅝	6½	.60	Am Beet Sugar	100	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
90	40	7	Am Brake S&F	400	14¾	14	14½	
73⅞	29⅝	.50	m Brakbe S&F pf	20	79½	79½	79½	
139	93⅛	7	Am Can	17700	59½	52⅝	57¾	50⅞
16	3⅛		Am Can pf	100	124	124	124	
50	16		Am Car & Fdry	1200	12	10¾	12	10½
37⅜	1		Am Car & F pf	1100	30	27	28	26
3	2		Am Chicle	100	35	33	33	
26¾	11		Am Colortype	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6¼
15	3		Am Com Alcohol	2700	26	24½	26	24
33	3¾		Am & For Pow	6400	11½	9⅝	11½	8¾
38⅝	5		Am & For Pow 6	400	17	16¼	17	
21¼	3¾		Am & For Pow 7	1200	12	10	12	17¾
6½	3		Am & For Pw 2pf	100	14½	13⅜	14½	11½
6½	1		Am Hawaiian	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
76	47⅛		Am Hide & L	100	5	5	5	4⅞
21⅜	7⅝	2	Am Hide & L pf	100	18	18	18	16
12	2½		Am Ice	1400	8¾	8	8⅝	8
15¼	3⅝		Am International	3200	10	8⅝	10	8¼
46⅝	10	7	Am Locomotive	400	11⅜	10½	11⅜	
9¼	1½		Am Loco pf	100	33	33	33	
33	14	1½	Am News	400	7¼	6	7¼	5¾
7¼	3		Am Power & Lt	10	27	25	27	
58	15⅛	6	Am P&L 6% pf	3700	14½	11⅜	14½	11⅜
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	1100	41¼	37¾	39	37
12¾	3½		Am Radiator	400	33⅜	29⅝	33⅜	29
120	70	7	Am Radiator pf	5100	10½	9⅛	10¼	8⅝
10½	3		Am Rolling Mill	1000	92	90	92	91
33¼	¼		AmSeating	2800	15¾	12⅜	15¼	11¾
27¼	5⅛		Am Smelt & Ref	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	
55	15		Am Smelt&R 2pf	6100	21¾	18¾	21¾	19
85	22		Am Smelt&R pf	400	40	40	40	43¼
15⅛	3		Am Steel Fdries	400	47	47	47	42
39¼	13½	2	Am Sugar Ref	1300	11	9¼	11	8½
98	41	7	Am Sug Ref pf	400	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	26½
137⅜	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	100	76	76	76	76
78	10½		Am Type F pf	32100	116⅞	110½	116½	108¼
34½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	6000	30	25	30	25
31	4	2	Am WW&E ct	3100	29¼	25½	29¼	23
10	1¾		Am Woolen	400	25½	25	25½	22½
39⅞	15½		Am Woolen pf	1400	8	7½	7½	7
67⅛	14	.50	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	34¾	32	34¾	31
19⅜	3		Anaconda Cop	7500	14¾	12¼	14¾	11⅝
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	1200	14¾	13¾	14¾	
75	40	6½	Anchor Cap pf	30	72	70	72	
15½	7	1	Archer Daniels	400	14	13⅜	14	
61	24		Armour Del pf	100	46	46	46	43¼
23¾	8⅜		Armour Ill A	1100	21⅜	19⅞	20⅞	16
2	3⅜		Armour Ill B	1100	13⅜	11⅞	13⅜	11⅜
15⅞	3½		Armour Ill pf	100	12	11	12	10
3	⅞		Asso Apparel Ind	100	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2
31	3		Asso Dry Goods	1300	9¼	8	9¼	8
94	17¼		Atchison T&SF	6800	57½	53⅜	57	51⅜
86	35	5	Atchison pf	200	70	70	70	68
44	9¾		Atl Coast Line	1400	33¾	30½	33¾	28½
21⅞	8¾		Atl Refining	4100	18⅜	17⅜	18⅜	16⅞
25½	7½		Atlas Powder	400	13	12⅞	13	
151¾	28¾	41	Auburn Auto	15500	58½	51¾	58½	51¼
11⅞	1½		Austin Nichols	100	1½	1½	1½	
7⅛	1½		Aviation Corp Del	3100	6¾	6	6⅜	5⅞

—B—

12	2		Baldwin Loco	2100	9½	8	9½	7½
35	8		Baldwin Loco pf	140	26¾	23¼	25½	24
21⅜	3¾		Balt & Ohio	2700	10	17	18¾	16⅜
41½	6		Balt & Ohio pf	1400	22¼	20	22⅛	18½
35¾	9½	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	29¼	29¼	29¼	
50	16		Barnsdall A	1400	5¾	5	5¾	5
8¾	2⅜		Beatrice Cream	7000	18¼	17	18	16½
62⅜	17⅜		Belding Hem	1200	7	6½	7	6⅜
18¾	4½		Belg Nat Rys pf	100	59	59	59	
24⅞	5¾		Bendix Aviation	4700	14⅞	13⅛	14½	12⅜
29⅜	7¼		Best & Co	1400	15	13⅞	15	12⅝
74	16¼		Bethlehem Steel	6300	26	21½	25⅞	20½
22¼	4⅞		Beth Steel pf	100	44	43¼	44	40½
43⅛	20	2	Borden	2200	15⅞	13¼	14⅜	12½
14¾	3⅞		Borg Warner	5100	31¼	28⅞	31¼	28¼
9¾	4		Boston & Maine	400	14	13¾	14	
11¾	2⅞		Briggs Mfg	1700	7¼	6⅞	7	5¾
50¼	11⅝		Brooklyn Man T	2200	24⅜	21¾	24¾	21⅜
18¾	3½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	1400	62½	60	62½	58½
10¼	2⅛	5	Brooklyn Queens	400	6	5¼	6	
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	81½	80	81½	
21⅛	7¼		Bruns Terminal	200	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
10⅛	2½		Bucyrus Erie	1400	6	4⅞	6	4½
23¼	½		Bucyrus E cv pf	400	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	6½
4½	⅜		Budd Mfg	500	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2
8	2⅛		Budd Wheel	100	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛
1⅝	⅛		Bullard	600	6	5⅜	6	
73¼	6½	.80	Burns Bros B	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	
105	7¼	7	Burroughs Add	700	11⅜	10	11	
2	⅛		Bush Term deb	10	14½	14½	14½	
5⅞	1⅜		Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1½	1½	1½	1¼
24⅝	7		Butterick	400	4½	4	4½	
			Byers	3300	20	17½	19⅞	16⅜

—C—

19	4¼		Calif Packing	2400	15⅛	14⅜	15⅛	13
1⅛	⅛		Callahan Z & L	600	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
9¼	2½		Campbell Wy&C					
7⅞	1½		Calumet & Hecla	4100	6	6	6	
15	6	1.20	Canada Dry	35000	13½	12¼	13½	12¼
20⅝	11¼		Canadian Pacific	35000	18¾	17¼	18½	16⅞
23¾	10⅛	1	Cannon Mills	1000	22	18½	22	
9½	2⅛		Capital Admin	2200	7	6¾	7	6½
65¾	16⅞		Case Thresh	27800	56¼	47¾	55¾	46
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	13090	11¾	10¾	11¾	9¾
12⅝	1¼		Celanese Corp	9600	9⅛	8½	8⅞	7¼
3⅜	⅞		Celotex Co	100	1	1	1	1
20½	7¾	1½	Central Aguirre	400	18½	18	18½	18
6¾	2⅜		Century Ribbon	600	4½	4½	4½	
15½	3½		Cetury Rib pf	20	69	69	69	
30½	16¼		Cerro de Pasco	9500	11	8⅞	10¾	8½
20⅜	4⅜	2	Checker Cab Mfg	8600	29⅛	27	29	27
31½	9¾	2½	Chesapeake Corp	14300	17⅛	15¾	17⅛	15
5	1½		Ches & Ohio	24000	25½	23⅜	25½	22⅝
53⅛	11		Chi & E Ill pf	4100	2½	1⅞	2½	
15½	2½		Chi & Gt West	6000	4⅜	3½	4⅜	3⅜
4⅛	¾		Chi & Gt W pf	6100	12½	11	12	11
1	1⅛		Chi Mil & St P	8000	3½	2¾	3½	2¾
14½	2		Chi Mil & St P pf	8100	5¾	4¾	5⅝	4¾
31	2½		Chi & N'western	9300	11¼	9½	11¼	9⅛
6¾	1		Chi & N'west pf	100	20	20	20	15¾
12	2½		Chi Pneu Tool	10000	6	5¾	5⅞	5⅝
13⅜	½		Chi Pneu T pf	8700	10⅞	10	10	
24½	2		Chi Rock Isl & P	12000	9¾	8⅜	9¾	8
37⅜	4¼		Chi RI&P 6%	11000	13⅜	11	13⅜	
8	1¼		Chi RI&P 7%	10000	16½	14⅞	16½	12⅝
21	5	1	Chrysler	10000	6½	5⅛	6½	5¼
28½	11⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	30000	19¼	17¼	19⅛	16¾
2⅜	¾		City Stores	400	13	12⅜	13	12⅜
22	10	1	Cluett Peabody	400	1	⅞	1	
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	100	90	90	90	
10⅞	2¾		Collins & Aikman	200	8	8	8	6⅞
4⅝	2⅞		Colo Fuel & Ir	2800	10¼	9⅛	10¾	8⅝
30	8		Colo & So 1pf	2100	21	21	21	
20⅞	4¼	1a	Columbia Gas	12000	18⅜	16½	18⅞	15⅜
79¾	40	6	Columbia G pf A	600	73½	73½	73½	
41⅛	13½	2	Columbian Carb	16000	34½	31½	34¼	30
14⅞	4¼		Columbia Pic vtc	800	11	11	11	
16	3⅞	.50	Comm Credit 7	6100	6½	6	6½	
73	40	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	4100	70⅛	70	70⅜	70
22¼	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	6800	23½	22	23	20¼
11⅞	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	15000	12	10¾	12	10
51⅛	15⅜	.30	Comwith & So	15000	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	3⅜
69½	27⅛	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	14000	60	58	60	
12	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	8100	10¾	10	10¾	9⅞
5⅝	1		Consol Film Ind	700	3	3	3	3
11¾	2¾		Consol Film I pf	2500	6½	6¼	6½	4½
54½	31½	4	Consol Gas	15000	62	58⅜	62	57¼
95⅛	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	4200	97½	96¼	97½	96½
10⅞	4¾	1	Consol Laundries	2000	6⅛	6	6⅛	
9	4		Consol Oil	5500	7⅜	7	7⅜	6⅛
13⅜	⅛		Consol Textile	1000	1	⅞	1	⅞
72	38		Container A	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
8	2½		Container B	300	¾	¾	¾	
13⅜	½		Cont Baking A	1200	6¾	5⅞	6⅞	1
34½	17⅜	2½	Cont Baking B	600	1	1	1	
8¼	2		Cont Can	4000	33¼	32½	32¾	29¼
26¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Dia Fibre	4100	6	5½	6	5½
8	3⅝		Cont Insurance	8600	20½	8	20½	17½
30¾	24¾	3	Cont Motors	9800	23⅝	21¼	23⅛	21¼
131½	99½	7	Corn Products	11100	52¼	49¼	52¼	48
2	1½		Corn Prod pf	100	165	132	132	
23	13½	2†	Coty	8100	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	5½
6¾	2¼		Cream of Wheat	400	23⅜	23½	23⅜	22
23¾	10⅛	1	Crosley Radio	500	5½	5	5½	
9½	2⅜		Crown Cork & S	600	12½	12	12	11⅝
65¾	16⅞		Crucible Steel	200	17½	16¾	17½	16
15	4⅜	.50	Crucible Steel pf	20	30	30	30	
20	4	6	Cuba Co	2500	3	1¾	3	2
3⅞	⅜		Cuba Rx pf	20	12	12	12	12
35½	20	2½	Cuban Am Sug	4000	2¾	2¼	2¾	2½
21	7		Cudahy Packing	4100	30¾	30½	30¾	
3	⅞		Curtis Publishing	2000	21½	20½	21½	
4¾	1½		Curtiss-Wright	6500	3	2¾	3	2½
			Curtiss-Wright A	18700	4¼	3¼	4¼	3

—D—

94	1		Davison Chem	6500	6	5	6	
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
96½	32	6	Del & Hudson	10000	81¾	77½	81½	74¾
45½	8½		Del Lack & W	10000	43⅜	38¼	42	37¼
72	54	6	Detroit Edison	100	91	91	91	
19½	12	1	Diamond Match	6200	18	17⅜	17⅜	17
11⅝	7½	1.20	Dome Mines	9400	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	11⅜
18½	11¾	.50	Dominion Stores	4600	16½	16	16½	15
14⅝	5	.75	Douglas A	15000	18½	16¾	18⅜	16⅞
¾	⅛		Duluth So Shore	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	
59¾	22	2	Du Pont de Nem	21000	41⅞	38½	41⅞	37⅜
105½	80¾	6	Du Pont deb	300	102	101⅞	101⅞	

—E—

87⅞	37¼	3	Eastman Kodak	16000	58⅜	54½	58⅜	53¼
9⅛	3	.50	Eaton Axle & Sp	4800	7¾	6⅞	7⅝	
2	⅛		Edington Schild	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	6½
33½	8½	.20	Elec Auto-Lite	22000	23	20½	22¼	18½
2½	⅜		Elec Boat	7300	1¾	1¾	1¾	
14	⅜		Elec & Mus Ind	2400	3	2¾	3	2⅝
15¾	2¾		Elec Pow & Lt	25000	12¾	10¼	12¾	10
60	10¾	7	Elec Pow & L pf	4800	35	32	35	31¾
		6	El Pw&L 6% pf	2000	30	29	30	27¾
		2	Elec Sto Battery	100	23½	23½	23½	23¼
		3	Endicott Johnson	300	35½	34	35½	32
			Engineers Pub S	600	11¾	11¼	11¾	
		6	Engineers PS 6pf	1800	44⅛	42	44½	
		1½	Equitable Off Bld	100	17½	17½	17½	
			Erie RR	2100	9⅝	8	9⅝	7¾
			Erie RR 1pf	8700	12½	10⅝	12½	10
			Erie RR 2pf	600	8¼	8¼	8¼	
		¼	Exchange Buffet	20	10	10	10	

—F—

14¾	6½	.60	Fed Dept Stores*	2000	14¾	14½	14¾	
2⅝	½		Fed Screw W	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10⅝	3		Fed Water Serv	2000	6½	5⅝	6½	1⅝
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	8000	19	17⅞	19	16½
18⅞	10½	1	Firestone T & R	4000	14	13¼	14	13
54½	35	2½	First Nat Stores	8900	52¾	50½	52⅝	50
23⅜	⅛		Fisk Rubber	10600	⅜	⅛	⅜	
2	⅛		Fisk Rub 1pf	1330	⅞	⅜	⅜	¼
15⅞	3		Fisk R 1pf cv	140	⅞	⅞	⅞	¾
22⅜	10¼	1.20	Foster Wheeler	4000	13⅜	11½	13⅜	11
23¼	10⅛	1	Fourth Nat Inv	1000	19½	19¼	19¼	17¾
5⅞	1		Foundation	400	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
26⅛	10	2	Fox Film A	6000	4¼	3½	4⅜	3½
			Freeport Texas	2000	26	24¾	26	24½

—G—

1⅞	¼		Gabriel Snub A	300	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
17⅛	5¾		Gamewell	10	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
5½	1¼		Gen Am Inv	1500	5	4⅝	5	
35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	18900	21½	19½	21	18¾
15½	4⅜		Gen Asphalt	9900	11½	10½	11½	9½
19⅝	10½	2	Gen Baking	2500	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	14¾
5	½		Gen Bronze	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	
			Gen Cable	1500	4¼	4	4¼	4
			Gen Cable A	1600	7¾	7¼	7¾	6¾
			Gen Cable pf	1600	74	74	74	
			Gen Electric	47500	20¾	18¼	20	18⅛
			Gen Elec Sp	300	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11¼
			Gen Foods	22100	32	29¾	32	29½
			Gen Gas & E A	4000	1½	1½	1½	
			Gen G & E cv pf	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	13
			Gen Gas &E7%A	10	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
			Gen Gas & E 8% A	30	22½	22½	22½	21¼
			Gen Motors	200	46	45¼	46	
			Gen Pub Service	50100	18¾	16¼	18⅜	15¾
			Gen Ry Signal	700	8⅝	4⅝	5⅜	
			Gen Realty	2500	18	16¾	17¾	16
			Gen Refractories	400	12	10¾	12	1½
			Gen Steel Cas pf	50	20	20	20	
			Gillette Saf Raz	36000	20⅜	18¾	20⅜	18¼
			Gimbel Bros	100	3	3	3	
			Gimbel Bros pf	100	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
			Glidden	3200	8⅝	7⅝	8⅜	7
			Glidden ppf	100	73¾	73¾	73¾	
			Gobel (Adolf)	1800	5⅞	5½	5⅞	
			Gold Dust	9600	19	17¾	19	17¾
			Goodrich	11000	9	8¼	9	7¾
			Goodrich pf	500	24	22½	24	
			Goodyear	34000	24	21½	24	20¼
			Goodyear 1pf	11000	57	50	57	
			Gotham Silk Hos	900	24¼	22½	23¾	21
			Graham Paige	1100	3	2⅝	3	2½
			Granby	1500	9	7⅞	8⅝	
			Grand Union	1800	8	7⅞	8	
			Grant (Wm T)	4800	19½	18¼	18½	
			Great Nor pf	6900	18¼	15⅞	18¼	15
			Great Nor Ore	4000	8½	8¼	8½	7½
			Great West Sug	3000	9¼	8¼	8½	7½
			Greyhd Grunow	10

UPWARD TREND DEVELOPS IN WOOL PRICES

Rise of 10 to 15 P. C. Seen at London Auctions—Domestic Demand Light

The eyes of the wool world have been turned on London this week to note the opening prices for the sixth series of the year.

Woolgrowers the world over, naturally, have been pleased to note a strengthening tendency in prices, which already has been felt at the Australian opening sales, as well as in South Africa. The opening values at the London colonial auctions in Coleman Street yesterday just about fulfilled predictions of a 10 to 15 per cent rise for merinos and a like rise for crossbreds, while slipes (pulled wools) showed a 20 per cent advance for the fine qualities.

The Continent was keenest for wool at the opening session led by France. Withdrawals were reported rather heavy at the first day's sale, largely because of the high limits set on the wool by the growers. Many holders of wool are inclined to the opinion that the values of wool are likely to go higher in the near future. Others feel that the top of the market has been seen for the time being on account of the fact that the big weight of wool from producing countries will be coming on the market in the next five months.

Current Demand Light

At the resumption of the sales in Sydney, Aust., this week, prices have ruled very strong and fully on parity with the sale in Brisbane last week, and in Adelaide at the last week-end. Japan has been the outstanding buyer of wool in Australia thus far this season, with England and France also keen. For the best combing 64@70s wools out of Australia, at the moment, about 32 cents, equivalent clean basis, in bond, is asked.

For the moment, demand for wool has slackened very appreciably in the domestic market, following a movement to mills of close to 125,000,000 pounds of wool in the last two months. Prices, nevertheless, keep very steady throughout the list. Some sales of fine and fine medium territory wools of fair combing type and some fair 12-months Texas has been sold at say 46@47c, clean basis. These sales while of fair size have not been numerous.

Prices Generally Firm

Demand for fine staple graded wools, such as Ohio delaines, has been meager, but prices are firm at 21 cents for the best wools. Average topmaking fine and fine medium wools can be had at 43-47 cents, clean basis.

Medium wools are firm, on the basis of 42-43 cents for the best three-eighths combing territory, and 39-40 cents for the best quarter combing. Ohio-Michigan and similar quarter and three-eighths combing wools are quotable at about 23 cents for the best wools.

Fine New Mexican wools (scoured) are quoted usually at about 45-47 cents for the best wools. There have been sales of fine A supers scoured at 50 cents. Demand for New Mexicans is reported moderately at about 40-42 cents for No. 2; 35-37 cents for No. 3, and 30-32 cents for No. 4.

Noils and wastes of all sorts are in moderate request, and prices remain firm.

In the local market, there is comparatively little new business in mohair reported. Stocks are light and prices steady.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch....	2%	2%	1½@6
Curb Exch. renewal rate	2½%	2½%	2%
Com paper....	2	2	2
Bar silver	27⅝c	27½c	28⅝c
Time loans—			
60 to 90 days..	1 @1¼	1 @1¼	1¼@1½
4 to 6 months.	1¼	1¼	1½@2

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	⅜@ ¾	⅜@ ¾	⅛ @ ⅜
60 days	⅜@ ¾	⅜@ ¾	1 @ ⅜
90 days	⅜@ ¾	⅜@ ¾	1 @ ⅜
4 months ...	1 @ ⅛	1 @ ⅛	1⅛@1
5 months ...	1⅛@1⅛	1⅛@1⅛	1⅜@1⅛
6 months ...	1⅛@1⅛	1⅛@1⅛	1⅜@1⅛

London Quotations

Call money ...	⅜%	½%	5%
Short bills ...	⅝@ ¾	⅝@ ¾	5½@5⅝
3 mos bills ...	⅝@ ¾	⅝@ ¾	5⅝@5¾
Bar gold	118s 10d	118s 6d	80s 7d
Bar silver	17 11-16d	17⅝d	15⅜d

Boston Quotations

Call money ...	3%	3%	2½%
Com paper ..	2 @2¾	2 @2¾	2½@3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	5
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	4
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	4
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	2½	London	2
New York	2½	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco ..	3½	Prague	4
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5
Athens		Sofia	2½
Berlin	4	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bombay	4	Vienna	6
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$3.46⅜	$3.47¼	$4.8665
Cables	3.46⅝	3.47⅝	4.8665
France—franc	.0392	.0391⅝	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1386	.1386	.139
Italy—lira	.0513	.0513	.0526
Germany—mark ..	.2382	.2382	.2381
Austria—schill'g ..	.1400	.1400	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown .	.0296¼	.0296¼	.0296
Denmark—krone ..	.1800	.1805	.268
Finland—finm'rk ..	.0155	.0155	.0252
Greece—dr'chma ..	.0650	.0650	.129
Holland—florin ..	.4018	.4015	.402
Hungary—pengo ..	.1700	.1700	.1749
Norway—krone ..	.1747	.1749	.268
Poland—zloty	.1130	.1130	.1122
Port'gal—escudo ..	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0600	.0600	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0820	.0819	.193
Sweden—krona	.1781	.1781	.268
Switz'land—franc ..	.1929	.1929	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar..	.0168	.0168	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol ..	.23⅞	.23⅞	*
Shanghai—tael ..	.30⅛	.30⅛	*
India—rupee	.3625	.3630	.3650
Japan—yen	.2450	.2425	.4984
Java—florin	.4000	.4000	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso.	.4975	.4975	.50
Str Stlments—dol.	.4050	.4062½	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol ..	.3580	.3581	.4345
Brazil—milreis ..	.0785	.0785	.1196
Chile—peso	.0610	.0610	.12185
Colombia—peso ..	.9700	.9700	.9733
Peru—sol	.2100	.2100	.40
Uruguay—peso ..	.4750	.4725	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar ..	.8978	.8988	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4914	.4914	.4985

*Currency in China cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	88⅛	88⅛
Adams Express 4s '48	60	60
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	33	31¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	27¾	26
Alleghany oCrp 5s '50	20¾	19⅛
Alleghany Valley 4s '42	92	92
Alleghany & West RR 4s	66⅛	66⅛
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	60	60
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	78	78
Amer & Foreign Pw 5s 2030	39¾	39¼
Amer Inter 5½s '49	79	78⅛
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	73½	73
Amer Smelting 5s '47	94	93¾
Amer T&T 4s '36	101⅞	101⅞
Amer T&T 4½s '38 cv	107	107
Amer T&T col 5s '46	104⅝	104
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	102	102
Amer T&T 5s '65	102	101¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	106¾	106½
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	74	73⅛
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47 ..	42	42
Armour & Co 4½s '39	78⅛	78⅛
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	73	71
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	84⅞	84¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	92⅞	92¾
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	91	91
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44 ..	83½	83
Atlanta Knox & C 4s	77	77
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52 .	80	80
Atl oCast L L&N col 4s '52 ..	58	58
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	39	38
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100	100
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	70	70
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol&C div '59	58¾	58½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	68½	67
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	43¾	41⅛
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	51¼	50
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48 ..	92	91¾
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	52	51⅝
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	75	75
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B ..	105½	105½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	105	105
Bend Ind Loan 6s '46	82	81
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36 ...	95½	95
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	89⅞	89
Boston & Maine 5s '55	75¾	73
Boston & Maine 5s '67	74	73⅛
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34 ...	13	13
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	104⅞	104¾
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	105¼	105
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	85¼	85½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	103½	103¼
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	76	76
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	106¼	106¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	100	100
Buff Gen Elec 5½s B '81	100⅝	100⅝
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	69	69
By Products Coke 5½s '45 ..	47	45½
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	103⅞	103⅞
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	93	93
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	88	88
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	88	88
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	90	90
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	93¾	93½
Can North deb 7s '40	102¾	102½
Can Pacific deb 4s	71¼	70½
Can Pacific 5s '44	91¼	91¼
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	88	88
Cen District Tel 5s	103½	103½
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	46½	43½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	27½	26½
Cen Il El & Gas 1st 5s '51 ..	73	73
Cen Pacific 5s '60	68⅝	68⅞
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	94	94
Certainteed 5½s '48	42½	42
Ches Corp 5s '47	64	62¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	95⅞	94¾
Ches & O con 5s '39	103	102¾
Ches & O 4½s B	85¾	85½
Ches & O RA 2nd 4s '89	80	80
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49 ..	47	46¾
Chicago B & Q 4s III div '49 ..	92½	92½
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58 ..	91	91
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	94⅞	94⅞
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	18¼	15¾
Chicago & Erie RR 1st 5s '82.	90	90
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37.	103	103
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	52⅝	51⅜
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66 ..	33	32½
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89 ..	65½	65½
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct.	65¾	65¾
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000.	12	11
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	34	32½
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	59½	59½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	34	32
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	28½	27¼
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	64¼	64¼
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	37	36½
Chicago & Nw 4½s C 2037	33¾	33⅛
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	69	68¼
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	45½	44
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	39	37
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	29¼	27
Chicago StL&Nor Ls 5s	78	78
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	96	96
Chicago Un Sta 5s '63	110¾	110¾
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52 ..	71	70
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	84	84
Childs Co 5s '43	37	36
Chile Copper 5s '47	44½	42½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	93¾	93¾
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	98¾	98½
Cin Un Term 4½s	92½	92½
Clev CCC&StL rfg 5s D '63 ..	58	58
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	56½	55¾
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	85	83
Colonial Oil 6s '38	56	56
Colo Industrial 5s '34	42	41
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	66	66
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	84	84
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr .	84	84
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May .	85	80
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57..	99½	99½
Columbus Ry Pr L 5½s '42	99½	99½
Com Credit Co 6s '34	99	99
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95	95
Con Gas 5s '57	100¾	100⅝
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	101½	101½
Con Gas 4½s '51	96¼	96
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105½	105½
Container Corp 5s ct '43	25	25
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47 ...	85¾	85¾
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	75½	75½
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50 ...	3	3
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	33	32⅝
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	105¼	105
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	85¾	85½
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	88	88
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	48	48
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	24½	23
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	94¼	94
Detroit Ed 5s '49	100¾	100¼
Detroit Ed 5s '62	102¼	102¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	86½	85
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	102	101¾
Duquesne P&L 4½ "B" '57 ..	102	102
Elgin, Joliet & East Ry 5s '41 ..	90	89½
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	39¼	39¼
Erie RR ref 5s '67	35¾	35
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	52½	51
Erie RR gen 5s '75	36	35
Erie Gen RR 5s '30	83¾	83¾
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	79¾	79¾
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42	63¼	62¾
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	50¾	50⅜
Fre Elk Mo Val 6s '33	79	79
Gal Hous & Hend 5s '33	70	70
Gannett 6s '43	77	77
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	63½	63
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102⅞	102⅝
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	70	69½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	3½	3½
Goodrich 6s '45	54½	53
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	84	83½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	100¼	100
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	102¼	102
Great Northern 5s '73 C	65	65
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52.	71	69¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	82	80
Gulf Mobile of Mo 5s	39¼	39¼
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	48	48
Hudson Coal 5s 62	43	42
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57 ..	57	56½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	86	85½
Humble Oil 5s '37	101⅞	101¾
Ill Central Oma 3s '51	55	55
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104⅞	104½
Ill Central 4s "53	52¾	50½
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	62	62
Ill Central 4¾s '66	46	44
Ill Central CSt&NO 4½s '63 ..	50	49½
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63 .	52	50
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	100¼	100¼
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	52	49
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41 ..	8½	8¼
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	8½	8¾
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66 ..	46¾	45½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	19	17½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32 ct	59½	59½
Inter Rap Trans 7s 32	60	60
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	65¾	65
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	32	32
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	8½	8¾
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	47	47
Int Paper 6s '55	17½	17
Int Rys Con Am 5s '72	42	42
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	39¼	37½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	48	47
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	42	40
Kan City Pt&Mem 5s '36	52	52
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	100¾	99½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	63	63
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	63½	61½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	88	87½
Keystone Tel 1st 5s '35	65½	65
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	76	75
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	88¾	88¾
Laclede Gas 5½s D	66	66
Lehigh C&N 4½s "A" '54	88¼	88
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	58½	58½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	85	84½
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	35	34
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52 ..	101	100⅝
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	68½	67
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	22¾	22
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	80	79
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	77¼	77¼
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	98	98
Metro Water 5½s '50	69½	69½
Midland of NJ 5s '40	50	50
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	95	95
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '61	84¾	83⅝
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	84	83¾
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	50	50
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	40¼	40
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	67½	67½
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	62	62
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	44	42½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	74¾	74¾
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	34½	33½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	37	36¾
Mo Pacific 5s P '77	35½	34
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	35¼	34½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	35	34
Mo Pac 5s I '81	35½	34½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	22	20½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	90	90
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	75¾	75¾
Murrin & Essex 3½s 2000	76	76
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	52	51½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	90¼	89¾
Nat Rys of Mex 4s A '51	2¼	2¼
Nat Steel 5s	81	80½
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61 ...	100⅝	100⅛
New Eng T&T 5s '23	104⅛	104⅛
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '80	89	88½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	68	67½
N O T & M 5s B '54	34½	34½
N O T & M 5½s '54	39	38½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	70¾	70⅝
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	81¾	80
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	57	55
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013 ..	56	55
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013 ..	62½	60
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	72¼	71¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	35	34
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	38½	38½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	39½	38
NY Dock Co 4s '51	19	18
NY Dock Co 5s '38	47½	46½
NY Edison 5s C '51	105¼	104½
NY Edison 5s '44	104½	104½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	112	111½
NY G&LH&P pur m 4s '49	99¼	99¼
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	85	85
NY NH&H cv 6s '48..	35½	35
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	47½	47½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	54¼	54
NY Railway inc 6s '65	1¾	1¾
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	99½	99½
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	99¼	99
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	107½	107½
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	31	31
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	102⅞	102⅞
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46..	51½	50⅞
Nlag Lock & O P 5s '55	99⅞	99⅛
Nlag Shae 5½s '50	69	68½
Norf & W con 4s '96	94½	94½
Nor Am Cemeut 6½s '40	31	31
North Am Co 5s '61	85	84¼
Nor Am Ed 5s '57	86¼	86⅛
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	89	88½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	100½	100½
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	84¾	84¾
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	84	82½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100½	100½
No States Pow 6s B '41	105½	104¾
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	101	100½
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	100	100
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	82¾	82
Otis Steel 6s '41	36	36
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	104½	104½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	29	29
Paramount Public 5½s '50	26	24
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	54	53½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	30	29½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	90½	89⅞
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	92	92
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	68½	67½
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	83	83
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	99¾	99¾
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65..	83¾	82⅝
Penn Raiload 4½s D '81	78	78
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	91¼	91
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100	100
Pere Marquette 4½s '56	57⅞	57⅞
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	55⅞	54½
Philips Pet 5½s '39	71	71
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	89	88¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71..	93¾	93¼
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	55	55
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	100	100
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '40 B	95¼	95¼
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	87	86
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 C	41	41
Portand Gen Elec 4½s '60....	63½	61⅞
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	102½	102½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	35½	34½
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	61	59
Pub Svc E&G 4s	94	94
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	101	101
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1070	101¼	101¼
Pure Oil 5½s '37	83½	83½
Purity Baking 5s '48	68	67⅝
Radio Keith ct p pd	73	73
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww..	64¼	64
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44.	25	24½
Rio G & W col 4s '49	46	46
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	68	68
Santa Fe PP 5s	95	94½
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33.	59	57½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	14½	13½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	13½	12¾
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	15	15
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	46¼	46¼
St Louis SW 1st pf	34¾	34¾
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	45	45
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72 ..	96¾	96
Shell Pipe 5s '52	84⅝	84⅝
Shell Union 5s '47	84½	84
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	84¼	84½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	94	94
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	96½	96½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	103¾	102½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	73½	73½
Smith A. O. 6½s '33	101	101
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	77¾	77¼
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	61	60
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55 ..	81½	81½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	59	58
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww..	58	57
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	58	58
Southern Pacific cv 5s '34	80½	80½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77.	71½	70½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	35	34
Southern Ry can 5s '94	74	73
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	44½	43½
Southwest Tel Tel rfg 5s '54..	105	104
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104	104
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96½	96½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	88	88
Union Pacific 5s	101	101
US Rubber Co 5s '47	57	55¼
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	80	79½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	37½	34
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	41	39
Vanadium 5s '41	52½	52
Virginia Ry 5s '62	94¾	94¾
Wabash RR 4½s '78	10	10
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	70	70
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	48	48
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	33	31
Wabash RR 5½s '75	9½	9½
Warren Bros 6s '41	53½	48
Washington Ter 3½s '45	85	85
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	103½	103½
Western Electric 5s '44	100½	100¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	60¾	60½
Western Maryland 5½s '77....	63	62½
Western Pacific 5s A '46	38	38
Western Union R E 4½s '50 ..	100½	100½
Western Union 5s '51	66⅞	66⅞
Western Union 6½s '36	86¾	86
Western Union 5s '60	65½	65½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	70	70
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww..	103	103
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42.	30	30
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	86	85½
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78...	67½	67
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70...	68½	68½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Sep21	Sep20
3½s '47	101.14	101.14	101.14	101.14
1st 4¼s '47	102.21	102.21	102.21	102.18
4th 4¼s '38	103.18	103.16	103.18	103.15
US 3s '55	97.1	97.	97.1	97.00
US 3½ '49	98.10	98.6	98.10	98.10
US 3⅜s '43 Mar	100.29	100.29	100.29	100.26
US 3⅜s '43 June	100.31	100.29	100.31	100.26
US 3⅜s '47	100.25	100.23	100.23	100.20
US 3¾s '56	102.24	102.20	102.24	102.17
US 4s '54	104.28	104.28	104.28	104.25
US 4¼s '52	108.23	108.20	108.23	108.23

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	24½	24¼
Akershus 5s '63	64	63
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	47¾	47½
Antioquia 7s B '45	13	13
Antioquia 7s C '45	13	12½
Antioquia 7s D

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE (Continued)

SCOTT-RIDDLE INN
LUNCHEON 50c DINNER 85c to $1.35
SUNDAY DINNER 12:30 to 4 P. M.
$1.00 to $1.25 We invite you to our
Dollar Sale of Glassware During September
ANTIQUE SHOP
426 MAIN STREET Orange 5-6169

Anderson's
HAIR DRESSING PARLOR
PERMANENT WAVING
All Branches of Beauty Culture
315 WILLIAM STREET Orange 3-7688
Between Arlington and Munn Ave.

ESTELLE HATS
$1.95 and $2.95
5A HARRISON STREET

THE "GOLDEN RULE"
(Marvel Dri-Kleen System)
Sensational cash and carry prices.
The Dry Cleaning Plant that became popular overnight.
438 MAIN ST., Between Clinton and Burnett

REGENT BEAUTY SHOP
FREDERIC *and* EUGENE $5
PERMANENT WAVES
Shampoos and Finger Waves, 50c
14 HARRISON STREET Or. 4-8330

EVERGREEN DINING ROOM
Under Japanese Management
Luncheon 50c, Dinner 85c-$1.00
Sundays 12-8:30, $1.00
7-9 NO. MUNN AVENUE

Adelphia Beauty Shoppe
ALL WAVES, 35c
Bonat Permanent Wave $4.00
Open Evenings Or. 3-2198
156 NO GROVE ST., William St. Entrance

HACKENSACK

WE COVER BERGEN CO.

Surprise Hand Laundry
242 MAIN STREET Phone Hack 2-6379

H. WESTERVELT
Shoes for
Men, Women, Children
240 Main St., Hackensack

LAW
INCORPORATED
CLOTHING
200 MAIN STREET

HOBOKEN

HENRY W. GROTE
Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry
Our specialty: remounting your jewelry in up-to-date settings.
54 NEWARK STREET
Open Mondays 9:00 p. m. Open Saturdays 10:00
Other evenings 6:30 p. m.

JERSEY CITY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
19 Winfield Avenue 8-10 A. M. Daily

The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY

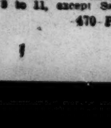
11 Local Offices in Hudson County

Central Jewelry Store

WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches
Clocks and Jewelry
GRUEN WATCHES
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
Next to Ritz Theatre

CLEANERS
BARTLEY D. DONNELLY DYERS
7 ZABRISKIE STREET Webster 4-4771

Central Theatre Beauty Shoppe
Phone Journal Sq. 2-0640
Specializing in
PERMANENT WAVING



All Branches in Beauty Culture.
Expert Operators.
259 CENTRAL AVENUE
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Let GOODMAN'S
Clean your Rugs and Carpets
Only Clean Rugs Are Beautiful
Goodman's Rug Cleaning
830 BERGEN AVENUE Bergen 3-8100

CASO'S MARKET
158 MONTICELLO AVE., Cor. Belmont
Our combined stores carrying a full line of High-Grade Groceries, Fancy Fruits and Fresh Vegetables, is one of the most complete stores in Hudson County
Delm-3-6810 ORDERS DELIVERED

MAPLEWOOD

Samuel H. Ross, Inc.
GOOD MARKETING
If you do not receive our notice of week-end specials and wish to, please ask us to send them.
177 Maplewood Ave. S. O. 2-4300, 4301, 4302

Foster's Maplewood Soap
The Ideal Toilet Soap
For any water—69c the dozen
FOSTER'S DRUG STORE
MAPLEWOOD, N. J.

MONTCLAIR

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Montclair 3-8340 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 11, except Saturdays
470 PARK STREET

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

Special
Martex Bath Towels
35c each
Pendleton Blankets on Sale.
THE LINEN SHOP, Inc.
E. B. CLEGG
428 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
62 Brick Church Plaza, E. Orange, N. J.

C. JOHNSON & CO.
Incorporated
Window Shades
and Awnings
345 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, N. J.
Telephone 2-6208

MONTCLAIR'S TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT
Phone Montclair 2-2674 J. Braverman, Prop.
LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILORS AND FURRIERS
We Specialize in Men's Custom Tailoring, Repairing and Pressing
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We are featuring our new fall line on Curtains, Draperies and Blankets at a new low price.
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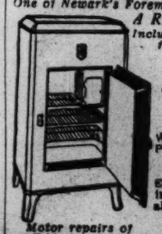

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ORANGE 3-0880
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575 Scotland Rd., ORANGE

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Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
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That Will Be Greatly Appreciated
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Grade "A" Raw Milk and Cream
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HACK. 2-0067

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QUEEN ANNE THEATRE BLDG., ROOM 2
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SHELL FUEL OIL
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Used cars with an
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that counts.
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10% Discount on Christmas Card orders until Nov. 1
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Levitin & Unterweiser
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We would gladly serve you in matters of
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FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
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THE WHOLE WHEAT CEREAL

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A car owner had to go to different places to get Gas, Tire, Battery, Lubrication, Electrical and Laundry Service
Now he insists on everything in one place.
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CHOICE SEA FOOD
All orders attended promptly.
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Telephone 2368

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High Grade Dairy Products
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Peacock *Walk Over*
Vitality *Bilt Rite*
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A Progressive Pennsylvania
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The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 W. Tenth Street
Friday and Saturday
a presentation of
FUR COATS
Models from our Cleveland store . . . featuring all that is smart and new for winter 1932.

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663 WEST 11TH STREET
Quality Meats
Fancy Groceries
Fresh Vegetables
We deliver. PHONE 24-291

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Women's Phœnix Silk Hosiery in New Shades

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"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
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B. F Sieger
The Only Jeweler on the Pike
35 Years of Dependable Service
May We Serve You?
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We Specialize in Choicest Cuts Prime Meats
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DAVIS TYPEWRITER CO.
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Our Own Vanishing Cream
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Second Street at State

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Shoes and Hosiery for Women and Children
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ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
Phone Ardmore 175
Exclusive Launderers
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Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

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MEATS—FRUITS
VEGETABLES
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Special fancy moulds for social affairs.
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Phone Your Order Now
Linden 6444
OTTO'S SUBURBAN DAIRY
Where Quality and Service Dominate
100 Per Cent North Boroughs Owned and Operated
CAMP HORNE ROAD, Emsworth, Pa.

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No farther away than your telephone
Linden 6100
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Girls' Dresses and Clothing
1 to 12 Years
Boys' Suits and Coats, 1 to 6 Years
M. B. FRITZ, *Children's Shop*
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PENNSYLVANIA

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PASTEURIZED
MILK
221 SOUTH 9TH STREET

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Reading's Largest Electrical
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CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
Under Crystal Restaurant Management
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Have You Tried
Our Home-Made Candy?
Or our Meats and Vegetables and Groceries?
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THE ONLY Cleaners of Wearing Apparel
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In Charge of Mary D. McLean
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High Grade Bakery and Dining Room
Always something different at our
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Try our Daily Specials
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Lessen Your Labors.
Chamberlain Paint Co.
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HEINZ' BAKED BEANS
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Sewickley HIGHLAND
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Sport Toggery—Novelties
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"Little Shop 'Round the Corner"
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Shoes Called For and Delivered

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All Family Laundry Services Including Damp Wash
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"A STRONG SECURE AND DEPENDABLE BANK"

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C. W. DIETZ
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Dietz's Sweet Cream Butter
Whitman's Chocolate Syrup

Prepare for Winter Now
Sale of Blankets
Use our convenient Lay-Away Plan. 25c down and 25c a week will hold any Blanket until wanted
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120 W MARKET STREET
SILKS, SCARFS, HOSIERY
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Other Than United States and Canada

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POST WANTED

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Specialists in Ready-to-Wear
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Bedford Street, Plymouth
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Rear of NEW TOWN HALL
CASTLE CIRCUS
Any make NEW CAR supplied
Part Exchanges. Deferred Terms.
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Electrical & Sanitary Engineers
Plumbers & Gas Fitters
Radio Engineers. Builders & Decorators.
"Promptness with Cheapness"

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdressers
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77 FORE ST., BRIXHAM Phone 99

Wellswood Laundry
WELLSWOOD
TORQUAY
Vans collect and deliver in Torquay, Paignton, Newton Abbot.
Phone 2816

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WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
HOLIDAY WEAR
and
AUTUMN FASHIONS
in All Departments
4a, 5 and 6 STRAND

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HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
House Hunters' Guide to Torquay free on application
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS
CARPET WAREHOUSEMEN
Established 1805 Telephone 3311
16 STRAND, TORQUAY

Edward Henry Sermon
High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
EMBLEM JEWELLERY
10—VICTORIA PARADE—10

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(Late L. Phillips)
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68 and 69 FLEET STREET Phone 2337
Shoe fitting by X-RAYS
Agent for JAEGER All-Wool Clothing

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J. TROULAN
1, THE STRAND
Phone 3884

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BABBACOMBE ST. MARY CHURCH
Tel. 7160
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WALTERS' GARAGE
All makes of cars supplied.
Repairs by expert mechanics.
Car Painting and Renovating
Exide Batteries for Cars and Wireless
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FROM GIEVE, BOND STREET, W.
Specialists in the Production of Genuine Tailor-Made Garments for Ladies and Gentlemen
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DAILY FEATURES

PATHFINDERS

Thomas Beard

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

While many of the early settlers in the United States adopted the custom of the Indians and wore a sort of moccasin on their feet, the great majority wore shoes they had brought with them from England.

Seeing possibilities of a good market in the New World, Thomas Beard gave up his shop in London and in 1629 came to the United States. He was the first in America to make shoes.

Later John Adams Dagyr imported fine shoes from London and Paris and copied them, also instructing others in the art. Shoes were practically all hand made up to the Civil War period. One sees today the little shops where the shoemaker worked—these were generally within a few yards of the home. They were called "ten footers," for 10 feet square was generally their dimensions.

John Nichols of Lynn, Mass., adapted the sewing machine idea of Elias Howe to the making of shoes, but it was the McKay machine for sewing on soles, invented by Lyman Blake of Abington, Mass., that revolutionized the industry of making shoes.

Rime-O-Grams

No. 44

Leaders of Yesterday

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.

"Roll back!" cried the Dane
To the oncoming sea;
But the waves paid no heed
To His Majesty's plea.

2.

This emperor "Great,"
To Christianity turning,
Was the first to invite
The revival of learning.

3,

A prince showed himself
To be clever indeed,
By untying a knot
And taming a steed.

4.

Burned to a crisp
Were the cakes on the fire,
While a king was engrossed
In perplexities dire.

5.

A challenge to Charles
Was this Puritan's cry—
"Trust in God, my brave lads,
And keep your powder dry!"

The answers with names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.

Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 44."

Rime-O-Grams No. 32

Published: Aug. 24

ANSWERS

Old World Cities

1.

Three letters comprise
Its barbaric name;
One might call it "red cap"—
It means just the same.
(Fez)

2.

Her mountainous grandeur
Must surely intrigue
Those sage diplomats
Representing the League.
(Geneva)

3.

As we stroll down the Bund
In this Far Eastern city,
Some scenes excite wonder,
And some deepest pity.
(Shanghai)

4.

The cackling of geese
(To quote an old journal)
Once saved this fair city,
Sometimes called "eternal."
(Rome)

5.

Her streets are a pageant
Of world famous shops,
With cafés where mingle
Both scholars and fops.
(Paris)

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Miss Fannie R. Wayne, Tacoma, Wash.
Miss Ella E. Waltsright.

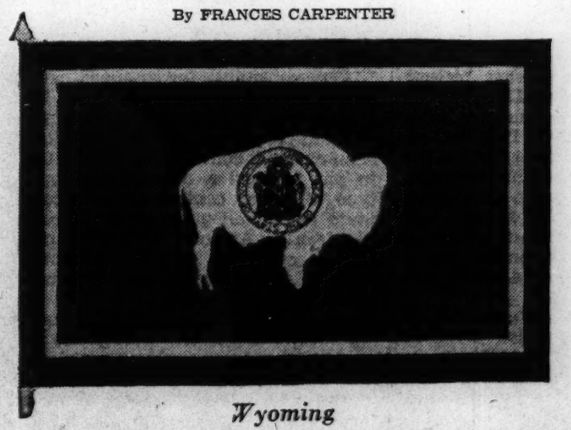
Brevities

Los Angeles Times: Tonsorial service is now available to passengers aboard the big transport airplanes. With the barbers given an unparalleled opportunity for airing their views.

Des Moines Register: "How long," cries a trade organ, "is this calamitous overproduction of oil to continue?" Possibly until the industry learns to let wells enough alone.

Let's Collect Our State Flags

By FRANCES CARPENTER



Wyoming

Directions: Cut out and paste on a piece of stiff paper or in a scrapbook. The outer border of the flag is red and the inner stripe is white. The field of the flag is blue and the buffalo in the center is white. The figures on the seal are blue.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The name Wyoming comes from an Indian word meaning "Mountains and Valleys." The "Equality State" is a nickname often given to Wyoming because it has always allowed women and men to vote on an equal footing. It is called also the "Wonderland of America" because of its scenery.

The motto of Wyoming is "Cedant Arma Togæ" which means "Let Arms Yield to the Gown." The Legislature of Wyoming has chosen as the state flower the Indian paintbrush.

Beginning at the upper left corner and reading each row from left to right, the 44th star in the American flag stands for Wyoming.

In Lighter Vein

Empty

A lawyer was endeavoring to impress the court with the fact that his clients had always been anxious to settle the case by agreement. "Your Honor," he said, "eighteen months ago we held out the olive branch."

"Yes," responded the judge, "but there were no olives on it."—*Boston Transcript.*

Meeting the Need

A woman got on a trolley car and, finding that she had no change, handed the conductor a $10 bill. "I'm sorry," she said, "but I haven't a nickel."

"Don't worry, lady," said the conductor, "you'll have just 199 of 'em in a minute."—*American Mutual Magazine.*

The Procedure

Lady (on train platform): "Which platform for the London train?"

Porter: "Turn to the left and you'll be right."

Lady: "Don't be impertinent, young man."

Porter: "All right, then, turn to your right and you'll be left."—*Tit-Bits.*

Too Much Protection

Muriel, aged seven, had been to visit a little friend of hers who seemed overprovided with fussy relatives. "Mamma," she said on returning home, "I feel sorry for Nadine, she's got so many look-afters."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

OUR grand business is, not to see what dimly lies at a distance, but to do what clearly lies at hand. —CARLYLE

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Right to Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

THE children of Ruddington, a village near Nottingham, Eng., are today enjoying playing fields and a library just presented for their perpetual use by Mr. Samuel Carter, lately chairman of the Heat and Light Committees in the Legislature of Ontario, Can.

Fifty years ago Mr. Carter left Ruddington, where he was born. He went to Canada where prosperity has attended his efforts. He has now returned to England, and the reason of the generous gift he has made to his native village may be described in his own words:

"When I looked round the village, there was nowhere for the children to play. There was only the village green, just the same as when I left it in 1882. There was hardly any grass on it. I felt ashamed of it. My idea with regard to the playing fields is to give the poorest child the right to play."

A stone is being set up in the playing fields recording four precepts which Mr. Carter has followed in his own career. The inscription says:

No Sunday Games.
No Drinking.
No Gambling.
No Swearing.

It suggests to each boy and girl in Ruddington that in the self-restraint, consideration for others, and self-denial that have helped one of them to outstanding success, are possibilities continuously valuable to all.

The Children's Corner

A New Game for Scroggins

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MR. SCROGGINS wrinkled his nose pleasantly. His pupils wrinkled theirs also. The reason was that Mr. Scroggins had something nice to tell his pupils and they knew he had something nice.

"Our lessons are now over for the day," said Mr. Scroggins.

"Hooray!" said his pupils.

Scroggins smiled and did another bit of nose-wrinkling.

"But it's just as important," he said, "to have fun at games as to learn lessons. So we will now go outside on my verandah and play a new game."

Mr. Scroggins Enjoys the New Game.

The pupils clapped their hands and hoorayed several times and in a few minutes they and their teacher were on the verandah.

"That's it," said Mr. Scroggins. He pointed to a hoop attached to the limb of Ulmus Americana (American elm) which sweeps from the body of the tree and passes the Scroggins windows. In two bounds the old squirrel was up the limb and on the hoop. It swung back and forth and as Scroggins bounced on it there was an up-and-down movement as well as the back and forth one. His eyes glistened and he laughed and laughed as he let the hoop swing back and forth and up and down.

"Now, the rest of you try it," he said.

The smallest squirrel was allowed to go first. He didn't seem to quite understand what to do. Mr. Scroggins therefore got on the hoop again and gave a demonstration. The little squirrel watched closely. When Mr. Scroggins got off, the little squirrel got on, and this time he made his legs go just so and his arms go just so, as Scroggins had shown, and lo and behold, little as he was, that squirrel fairly jiggled with fun and excitement.

Then the next smallest squirrel was given his turn. He caught on how to do it the first thing. He even found something new. By standing, instead of sitting on the hoop, and pressing to one side with one foot and to the other side with the other foot, he made the hoop twirl from side to side in an up-down-back-forth motion. That is, instead of the straight up-and-down and the straight back-and-forth, here was a combination of both kinds of movement.

So everyone tried the new trick, and, all in all, the hoop became so popular that other non-pupil squirrels came. Having enjoyed the hoop they became interested in the school and asked if they couldn't come too. Scroggins said, and his pupils said, "Why of course, the more there are, the more will be learned."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Premise (Mrs. V. C. W.)—As a verb this word is pronounced with accent on the second syllable, *pre-mize'* (*e* as in *create*, *i* as in *ice*). One would say: "He *pref'-aced* his lecture with a word of welcome," but "He *pre-mized'* several propositions before stating his conclusion."

"Premise," of course, is used principally as a noun in the sense of "a proposition stated or assumed as leading to a conclusion." The noun is pronounced with accent on the first syllable, *prem'-is* (both vowels short). Plural, *prem'-is-ez*.

Apropos (D. S. P. S., who asks if this word is followed by a preposition)—The French *à propos*, "to the purpose" or "with reference to what is proposed" (from the Latin *ad*, "to," and *propositum*, "a thing proposed"), has become sufficiently Anglicized that it is spelled as one word.

When the word is used as an adjective meaning "opportune, seasonable," no preposition is required, as, "His remarks were apropos."

When used as an adverb meaning "by the way, with respect (to)," a preposition is used (usually "of," occasionally, "to"), as, "Apropos of the results in Maine, let me give you this sidelight."

Note that the *s* is not sounded, *ap-ro-po'* (*a* as in *hat*, first *o* as in *obey*, second more sustained as in *old*; secondary stress on first syllable).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Pudding Puzzle:

Bread, chocolate, tapioca, rice, custard, orange, Indian, cottage, plum, peach, date.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Stumblingblock or Stepping-Stone?

GERMANY'S withdrawal from the Disarmament Conference cannot be allowed to become an excuse for failure. Latest reports from Paris, London and Washington indicate that it will not. Indeed, the final effect of Berlin's refusal to continue in the joint and admittedly slow effort for general limitation of arms may be to speed that effort.

The German demand for "equality of military status" has been denied by France, and Great Britain—apparently operating under the latest Anglo-French entente—has returned the bluntest kind of negative. The reply from London was particularly convincing in its argument that failure—so far—to achieve the general limitation of arms which in the peace treaties was linked with the disarmament of Germany gives the Reich no legal right to rearm in open violation of the treaty.

Yet the moral weight of the German contention is undeniable. The world has looked upon the preamble of Part V of the Versailles Treaty as a contract, and if the victorious nations do not soon make tangible progress toward fulfillment of their implied pledge—general limitation of arms—Germany will elicit much sympathy for her contention that the pledges exacted from her are no more binding.

Apparently a recognition of this fact in London and Paris, even while they are denying the legality of German demands, is promoting a greater readiness to make the concessions necessary for a general arms limitation. Nowhere outside of Germany and Japan is there any popular support for further piling up of weapons. Indeed, the aspirations of the people are all on the side of disarmament. And the statesmen are striving to win their way through a maze of technical obstacles.

In Paris, Senator Reed and Ambassador Edge have just assured the Premier of France that American opinion will oppose any increase in arms and in return M. Herriot has assured them of his desire to make concessions which will bring France close to the one-third reduction proposed by President Hoover. The intention is, apparently, to make a success of the Disarmament Conference despite Germany's withdrawal, which was at first looked upon as a complete veto of further progress.

There is no reason to make the German action a stumblingblock. The threat to rearm may be more than nationalist talk for home consumption. But Germany's financial situation must postpone indefinitely any great expenditure on arms. And if ultimately Germany is bound to build her army up to equality, the lower that level is set the better for all concerned. And the greater will be France's relative security—even if security be considered merely a matter of weapons. For the greater will be the relative strength of that tremendous barrier of fortresses which guards the French borders.

The 100,000 men of Germany's army, even when augmented by the unofficial troops of the various political parties, give her less military force than some of the secondary powers. They should give her no power to veto a world effort to limit arms. The best answer to her withdrawal—which presupposes the failure of that effort—would be its success. Germany feels justified in holding aloof from failure; she would have no occasion for refusing to join in a patent success. The apparent stumblingblock of threatened rearmament can be made a stepping-stone to actual disarmament.

The Independent's Rôle in Films

SO USEFUL are independents in the motion picture field that the news of Jesse L. Lasky's continuance as a producer on his own is welcome. After twenty years as an executive in the Paramount organization—most of that time as first vice-president in charge of production—Mr. Lasky announces his resignation and his plans to start independent film production.

Mr. Lasky was a pioneer motion picture executive of Hollywood. There in 1912 he started the Jesse Lasky Feature Play Company, with himself as president, and Cecil B. DeMille and Samuel Goldwyn as associates. Their first picture was a film version of "The Squaw Man," starring Dustin Farnum. Two years later, in association with Adolph Zukor, Mr. Lasky formed the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, which in turn became Paramount and finally Paramount-Publix, which produces and distributes films and operates theaters.

As a production chief, Mr. Lasky was credited with contributing much to the artistic advance of the motion pictures at the time they were becoming one of America's chief industries. With the passing of the years methods of standardization crept into the studios to such an extent that the great film companies became less and less inclined to experiment with new ideas. Overhead in connection with the production of a yearly program of seventy or more feature films became so great that pictures tended to fall into definite patterns supposedly of known value at the box office.

In time an office machine was set up in the place of individuals who had once been so vital to the conduct of the studios. Instead of the individual director, capable of turning out a picture that was unmistakably his, films were made by men without marked abilities of expression, but trained in every detail of "studio technique." Today the film industry needs independents, for, not working on a time limit schedule of production, they have time to experiment.

Out of the independent film-producing field has come Walt Disney with his Mickey Mouse and Silly Symphony pictures, animated cartoons which have worked out an important new technique that is bound to affect the production of feature films in the future. For Mr. Disney shows that the ideal synchronization consists not in giving the action a musical setting, but in setting the action to the music. Under him the films are for the first time achieving a form unique to the motion picture medium, relying not at all upon the conventional "talkie" methods of imitating stage-play technique.

Charles Chaplin, an independent producer essentially, and making a picture only once every two or three years, has been an instructor to the whole industry in cinema development for a dozen years past, so vital are the improvements upon standardized practice that he is continually exemplifying. Independents, too, are several of the directors with a style of their own—Eric von Stroheim for instance—who decline to work in terms of "studio technique" and who bide their time until they have opportunity to do individual work. With this company of experimenters, so necessary to the frequent revitalization of the motion picture industry as a whole, Mr. Lasky now has opportunity to work.

The Greatness of Scott

IN VARIOUS parts of Scotland during the last few months the centenary of Sir Walter Scott has been marked by local and national ceremonies.

Selkirk, where he once walked a familiar figure among the burghers, has paid especial tribute to his genius, and other localities along the peaceful valleys of Tweed and Ettrick have commemorated the novelist who has given them lasting fame in the matchless pages of the Waverley Novels.

The celebrations, however, have not been confined to the Border country where Scott dwelt and did his great work; Stirling has been the scene of ceremonies in his honor, and those cities of friendly rivalry, Edinburgh and Glasgow, have for this one year given Scott a significance in local and national observances similar to that which annually falls to Robert Burns.

There has, in fact, been a rediscovery of Scott. This has its immediate origin in the celebration of his centenary; but it has deeper roots than that. Mr. Hugh Walpole, whose Herries chronicle is showing its author to be himself a romantic novelist, has started something in the nature of a crusade on behalf of the Wizard of the North. He says the younger generation is convinced that Scott is boring and unreadable, but he contends that this view is derived from lack of knowledge of the Border writer. In recent years, Mr. Walpole says, Scott has been condemned unread, and the condemnation rests on nothing more substantial than ill-informed hearsay.

Literature, like Princes Street in Edinburgh, would lack much if it lacked the majestic monument of Scott. His achievement is based on the fundamentals of literature itself, and Scott is to Scotland what Shakespeare is to England, what Goethe is to Germany.

Nor is the Shakespearean comparison far-fetched. Given a broad brush and a big canvas, Scott was equaled only by Shakespeare in his presentation of life and character. The delicate miniature work of Jane Austen was not for the Laird of Abbotsford, and the critics who state that he has no "style" overlook the spaciousness of his work, which by itself renders it supreme.

Scotland in its observances has simply accepted Scott as the man of genius he was. Scott lovers are uninterested in the hair-splitting of the stylists. Rather do they delight to dwell on the humanitarian qualities of such characters as Edie Ochiltree, Bailie Nicol Jarvie, Jeanie Deans, Dandie Dinmont, Meg Dods and Dugald Dalgetty, who make their way through the pages of the Waverley Novels. Edinburgh and the Border country are haunted today with the characters of Scott; Melrose Abbey, rising like an etching in the moonlight, stands out significantly—as much because Scott enshrined it in literature as for its own native dignity and beauty.

And behind the characters is the man. Scott was a large-hearted and humane figure, who loved his fellows. He was a man of quiet dignity, and endowed with a singular power for heroism which circumstances called on him to display to the full in the face of his material calamities. He wrote according to his character, and the greatness he achieved was but the expression of himself.

Dr. Butler's Liquor Plan

HE WHO would swing the bungstarter on the American liquor issue must take some responsibility for the flood he turns loose. It is encouraging, therefore, that Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University and proponent of repeal planks in Republican national conventions, should feel impelled to put forward a recommendation as to the type of liquor control he believes New York State should adopt in event of repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment — encouraging even though one may question whether the plan goes far enough or whether any such plan can go far enough.

Fundamentally, of course, one questions whether it is feasible to keep any satisfactory grip on the liquor problem with one standard in one state and another in its neighbor—some states in various degrees wet, and others trying to be dry. Many do not share Dr. Butler's sanguine belief that the Federal Government's powers over interstate commerce are all that is needed to protect dry states. Trying to deal with liquor on a local basis is like trying to pick up quicksilver with the fingers. Where he declares, "Responsibility must be single and undivided," that is, vested in the states, others may insist that in dealing with a national problem the national policy must be single and undivided.

The main thesis in Dr. Butler's plan is one which, if it were carried to a conclusion, and if some legalized liquor traffic were inescapable, would be highly meritorious. It is that the element of private or corporate traffic should be wholly excluded. And Dr. Butler does propose to remove private profit from the distribution and sale of intoxicants by placing this operation in the hands of a quasi-public corporation, which would turn its net revenues over to the state. Why, though, does he leave the biggest and most concentrated section of the business, namely, the brewing and distilling, in private hands for private gain?

Precisely these interests, the large brewers and distillers, were often the ones most strongly arrayed against law and order and political decency in the days of the saloon. Yet it is proposed that they be allowed to fatten on a market prepared for them and served for them by state agencies. If any portion of the alcoholic liquor business is to be taken over by the state or national Government, it is most important that the manufacturing end be so dealt with. Otherwise private manufacturers remain free, and indeed under strong incentive, to push their brands by advertising.

This, in fact, is one of the detriments encountered in the working of the Quebec plan, upon which the Butler plan is mainly modeled, and is one of the reasons why liquor consumption continued to increase until general economic pressure intervened. Another point on which Canadian experience is not encouraging is the suppression of bootlegging. Dr. Butler proposes to place a relatively high price on distilled liquors as compared with that on malt liquors. But if this is done, an incentive is provided for illicit sale, and in British Columbia the liquor board estimated a few years ago that as much liquor was sold by bootleggers as by the government stores.

Perhaps, however, it is not necessary to analyze the various liquor control plans as though some one of them eventually would have to be chosen. It is appropriate that any sincere and helpfully intended proposals, such as Dr. Butler's, receive a courteous hearing lest a foothold be given for still more extreme counsels of reaction. But there is reassurance in the statement of Dr. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, that on the basis of primary election results there evidently will not be enough wets in the next Congress to launch a repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Discussion of alternatives to national prohibition may prove superfluous.

A Year After

MANY were the speculations which followed Britain's departure from the gold standard on Sept. 21, 1931. So inexact is economic science, however, and so weighted with the imponderables of human hopes and fears, that most of last year's predictions have been wrong. Britain has not descended into ruin. Neither has it obtained the extravagant advantages foreseen by too-hopeful commentators.

One type of comment, based on the totally incomparable record of post-war Germany, was that the pound, deprived of its gold prop, would degenerate into worthlessness. There are two versions of worthlessness. One is the price of sterling in gold as measured in dollar exchange. This has shown an average depreciation of about 25 per cent. That, however, was merely a retreat from the artificial level of pre-war parity to which the pound was hoisted in 1925.

But that is sterling's "foreign" value, so to say. The worth of the pound inside Britain is the only kind of worth that interests the vast bulk of the British people—what it will fetch in food and clothing. The yardstick here is the commodity price level. Up until mid-July this had gone down about 3 per cent, so that, far from growing less valuable in Britain, the pound had actually appreciated.

This latter result is a complete refutation of the hazards foreseen by many conservative commentators. Even those who did not prophesy that the paper pound would fetch practically nothing in goods stated that almost of a surety it would suffer a curtailment in its purchasing power corresponding to the decline in its "foreign," or gold, value of 25 per cent.

There are several reasons for the failure of this prognostication. The one of general interest is that the influence of prices in gold standard countries has been more potent on British prices, even in their seclusion from the orbit of gold, than was generally conceded in Britain twelve months ago. Gold prices, taking the American figures as an illustration, have dropped 15 per cent since last year. These have undoubtedly proved a drag on British prices. At the Ottawa Conference, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, admitted the connection. The absence of a rise in gold prices, he said, "inevitably imposes limitations upon what can be done for sterling."

This conclusion may be an indication that very soon the British will return to gold. In spite of considerable opposition among non-bankers and in non-government circles, the general trend of British monetary policy is in that direction. Mr. Chamberlain's statement may be set side by side with the adhesion of Mr. Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, to the World Bank resolution in July calling for a general return to the gold standard. The bank itself has been steadily accumulating gold, having added nearly $100,000,000 to its reserves since the middle of May.

Perhaps the British are waiting for the meeting of the world economic conference to find out whether the nations intend to pursue policies which will make the international gold standard workable again.

Editorial Notes

Reading the statement of a London phonetics expert that more people speak American English than British English will prompt the purist to wonder where English English comes in.

Engineers recently succeeded in cooking in a field of radio beams. Eventually, perhaps, cooks will have the long-sought perfect excuse—"It's the static."

Football seems more educational than some persons have thought, if one considers the number of new rules to be learned each year.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Shall the President "Swing Around the Circle"?—Women and Newspapers

THERE seems to be a degree of uncertainty as to whether the President intends to meet the very vigorous campaign methods of Governor Roosevelt by himself making a tour of the country for the purpose of delivering political speeches. I have at the moment no information on the subject other than that which appears in the newspapers, and they alternate between declarations of the purpose of Mr. Hoover to deliver three speeches at distant points or to make a much more extended speaking tour, or to remain on the job at Washington, addressing the people through the medium of the radio.

Political history does not testify that the swing around the circle has been an exceedingly useful method of campaigning for presidential nominees. It utterly defeated Hughes. Roosevelt was perhaps the only one to employ it successfully, and his peculiar personal characteristics, his individual appeal to the crowd, his skill in dealing with hecklers, and a certain inclination on the part of the electorate to excuse in "Teddy" things they would have held against almost any other nominee, probably explain his success. McKinley sat quietly on his front porch, while Bryan was tearing up the territory of the United States.

Harding, too, remained quietly at home, receiving Republicans of distinction, and addressing delegations which were brought to him, rather than himself going out to find them. Coolidge, and Hoover himself, adhered to the dignified position of a nominee to their mutual benefit. It is quite true that there is great pressure being brought to bear on the President to persuade him to get out and show himself to the people and make what some call a fighting campaign. It is urged that never has he made a direct appeal without getting results. But these appeals have hitherto been made from the White House. They can still be launched thence.

I think there is no question as to the increase of feeling in the electorate that the steps thus far taken by the Administration to check the business depression and to turn the tide in the other direction have begun to be effective. Much remains to be done. The thinking portion of the electorate is likely to find greater satisfaction in the spectacle of the President sticking to his post in Washington, pushing to the limit the arrangements already made for meeting these economic needs, and devising others.

The White House is as good a sounding board as any spot which might be chosen for political oratory. Nation-wide hookups will put the President in as intimate touch with the electorate as would a hasty train journey to the Pacific coast and back again. No doubt all these considerations have occurred to him, but it would be difficult to overestimate the pressure being brought to bear upon him by those who like to see a campaign made spectacular, and who would sacrifice presidential dignity to political ballyhoo.

* * *

It would seem that the present moment, when advertising lags, and circulation languishes, was a good time for newspaper editors to take stock of the tendencies of their profession. A writer in that very excellent publication, the Virginia Quarterly Review, is distressed because he descries a tendency on the part of the daily press to sell out to the eternal woman. "The Press in Petticoats," is the way he describes the situation as it now exists. And he explains it upon the perfectly accurate theory that 85 per cent of the purchases made in stores that advertise are made by women, and that the press exists on its advertising. He quotes an instructor in journalism at the University of Iowa as discovering that:

> Only an occasional man reads the serial stories; as high as 75 per cent of the women readers of a paper follow them regularly. . . .
>
> Twice as many women as men read health columns; a third more women than men read humorous columns. . . .
>
> A great many women read no news at all. . . .
>
> The following features, and only these, are read by more than 40 per cent of the women readers of one metropolitan newspaper—pictures, humor column, love advice, comic strips and continued story.

And accordingly he thinks that "American newspapers are being forced to sacrifice what is vigorous and informative for what is trivial and superficially attractive." Collateral to this is the experience of a friend of mine who perhaps ten years ago was the owner of a struggling paper in a fair-sized western city. By way of experiment he took two or three Saturdays and called at the homes in a good residence district, asking the woman of the house in each instance what features in the newspaper she happened to take interested her most. His findings were that the advertisements of sales at department stores, and the column of obituary notices were the things that appealed to womankind.

If all the above should go unchallenged, the outlook for the intellectual side of the American press would be a sorry one. But as against this alleged interest in trivialities may be set over the fact that it is the women who support the innumerable lecturers on current events, and indeed give the main support to all lectures of an educational character. Women are the principal book buyers today, and if it were not for their subscriptions, such organizations as the Theatre Guild would find continued existence impossible.

It is the mother in the family usually who is the most insistent on the liberal education of the children, and as determined that the girls should go to college as that the boys should. The innumerable literary, study, and cultural clubs over the United States are almost wholly supported by women. Man's thought turns to golf, while woman's to self-improvement. It is quite true that the magazines appealing especially to women print a great volume of matter which to the masculine mind seems futile and foolish; but has anybody ever put an estimate on the intellectual quality of periodicals like the New Yorker or Ballyhoo, which are supposed to appeal particularly to men?

Possibly the indictment made by the writer in the Virginia Quarterly is for the moment well founded. But it is impossible that the intellectual activities of women of the present generation should not be the precursor of a higher degree of interest in a superior type of journalism among the generations yet to come.

Pa Curries the Car

MR. PETTIGREW laid down his paper and looked contemplatively at Mrs. Pettigrew. "Do you remember," he said to her, "when I used to call for you, how the wheels of the buggy shone and how the harness was all slicked up and th' brass shined? Looked pretty nice, didn't it?"

Mrs. Pettigrew smiled and tied another knot in her tatting.

"Well," she said, "it looked right nice to me. But then, so did Ed Perkins's buggy and Joe—"

Mr. Pettigrew broke in a little hastily.

"Yes, yes, I know, and that's just it. We boys had something to do then. We knew horses and we liked to take care of them. What I was getting at was, I said to Willy a little while ago, 'Son, why not go out and give the car a good polishing?' and the way he took on you'd a' thought I'd asked him to tear down Mt. Washington."

Mrs. Pettigrew defended her son.

"Perhaps he was going somewhere and didn't want to soil his hands."

Mr. Pettigrew snorted.

"Soil his hands, huh. When I was his age I had three horses to care for, and that meant a buggy, a democrat wagon, a carryall and a coupe to keep washed and greased and swept out, and harnesses for all of them oiled, and the nickel and brass polished, and the stable kept neat, and robes and blankets free from dust.

"I had to get up at 6 o'clock every morning, summer and winter. I had to water those horses, clean out the stalls, shake out the bedding that was worth drying out, curry them and give them their hay and oats, and twice a week a bran mash. Did I soil my hands! You just bet I soiled my hands, and it was specially bad in th' spring when the horses was sheddin'. Then the hair flew all over you and by the time you got three horses curried and brushed down, you had a good old-fashioned horsy smell that no amount of scrubbin' with yellow soap would take away, and that didn't go very well, especially when we got to that stern period of life where we used to meet a certain party with braids tied with a big blue or red ribbon, at the corner of Main and Washington Streets, and walk to school with her."

Mr. Pettigrew grew contemplative again, and Mrs. Pettigrew ceased her tatting and regarded him.

"Peter," she laughed, "you used to smell just like a livery stable."

Mr. Pettigrew sighed.

"Well, I wasn't so keen for it then, but I'd give a good deal right now for a whiff of that good old-fashioned horsy smell. Boys today are 'fraid to get a little dust or a grease smudge on their hands. They may know all about automobiles, but ain't one of 'em knows the difference between a farthingale and a martingale. They'd think a martingale was a bird or a new model eight."

He hoisted himself to his feet.

"Well, I suppose if th' car's going to get cleaned at all, I've got to go out and curry it myself."

G. F. L.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Another Analysis of the Stamp Dollar

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently Mr. Abbot wrote about some magic scheme of giving everybody twenty-five one-dollar bills, each of which could be exchanged for a gold dollar after it had gone through fifty transactions and had received a two-cent stamp for each transaction. I am sure he will agree with me that this proposition has just as much value as have all the material theories of perpetual motion.

To see how this is true it is only necessary to start at the end of the history of one of these bills and travel back to the start. The last man to receive the bill would receive it with ninety-eight cents' worth of stamps. In order to get a dollar from the Government, he would have to add two cents. Consequently, the bill would be worth only ninety-eight cents to him and he would give its owner ninety-eight cents' worth of goods.

When the man who received the ninety-eight cents' worth of goods took the bill in a previous transaction, he, of course, realized that when he would use the bill, he would get only ninety-eight cents' worth of goods for it. He also knew that in order to get ninety-eight cents' worth of goods he would have to add a two-cent stamp to the bill. So the bill was really worth only ninety-six cents to him, and naturally he gave only ninety-six cents' worth of goods in exchange for it.

Now we just have to repeat this process forty-six more times, and we get back to the bill's original value—nothing. The man who received ninety-six cents, knowing he had to add the two-cent stamp, gave ninety-four cents, the man receiving ninety-four cents gave ninety-two cents for the same reason. And so on down until you get to the man who received four cents' worth of goods. When he received the bill, he realized that in order to get four cents he had to add two cents to the two cents already attached to the bill. So he gave two cents' worth of goods to its owner.

When that owner received the bill he knew that he would only get two cents' worth of goods for the bill and that he would have to spend two cents for a stamp to make the bill worth two. So the original owner got for his bill just nothing. Of course, the original recipient of the bill—that is, the one who got the bill from the Government—could have made it worth a dollar by buying a dollar's worth of two-cent stamps and attaching them to the bill.

Another answer to this proposition—much shorter—is this: If the scheme is true and would work, why limit each one to twenty five dollars? Why not make us all rich and give each of us $25,000,000!

San Francisco, Calif. JAMES A. VINCENT.

Andorra in World Trade

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Earlier this year it was noted in your columns that, while the world in general was groping its way out of a depression, there was no depression either in Liechtenstein or Andorra, two of the tiniest nations of the earth. The world may now well pause in its gropings to contemplate the Republic of Andorra. It has only 175 square miles of area and only 6000 inhabitants, but it is the only country in the world which has no debt, or one of the very few.

It is now further signalizing itself by falling in with the natural law of trade for nations, which is that there shall be no restraint Andorra is the only nation in the world which has no custom house. Theoretically, this means free trade, nevertheless this free trade has only rarely been availed of by private enterprise, because Andorra is landlocked between France and Spain and the obstacles they have interposed are serious.

For, at last, the Republic has directly intervened to make its policy of free trade a practical reality in respect to four articles—wheat, barley, corn and rice. About two months ago, it obtained from Spain special permission to import an unlimited quantity of these articles from, or through, the free port of Barcelona.

Sant Jordi, Andorra. FISKE WARREN.